

# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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## For Rwanda's Children, a Drift Toward Death

GOMA, Zaire — Their suffering is tragic but also needless — just a kilometer from one of Africa's biggest lakes, Rwandan children are dying of dehydration and malnutrition.

Too exhausted or too small to get down to the shores of Lake Kivu, children who have lost their parents sit or lie in the streets of Goma, slowly succumbing to death. A few miles away, an international airlift is bringing in tons of supplies, but until now, almost a week after the exodus of more than a million Rwandans began, little has been distributed.

Some food and water have been handed out, several kilometers to the north, because the aid agencies are trying to lure the milling refugees out of Goma, near the Rwandan border, to refugee camps.

But for many who have already trekked for weeks through Rwanda, this last journey has just been too much.

Outside the Hôtel Grands Lacs, a small band of children collapsed in the sun. One young boy had a baby strapped to his back who was clearly close to death.

A reporter dashed into the hotel for bottled water — running water was cut off several days earlier — and a lone Zairian Red Cross worker started coaxing it down the baby's throat.

After a while a flicker of life appeared in the child's eyes. The Red Cross nurse went along the row of seven children, slowly pouring water into their mouths.

For the Rwandan children whose mothers were among the 100 people killed in stampedes or by mortar fire on Sunday, whether they live seems to depend on chance.

Half an hour before this scene, a United Nations truck went by, picking up what the United Nations calls "unaccompanied children" from the street. It soon filled up and did not take the group of seven.

Juan Carlos Espinola, in charge of the operation, said

that Unicef had recovered 1,400 children who had either been orphaned or had lost their families in the crowds fleeing Rwanda's civil war.

The children are taken to Ndoshu, an orphanage outside Goma, and then farther north to a camp called Karale, where the process of registration and tracing families begins.

"I lost my mother and father," said Albert Nikko, a student.

"When the rebels came quickly to Gisenyi we ran," he said. "They opened fire and we lost each other. I don't know if they are alive or not."

Near the border crossing, where many refugees died Sunday as the rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front battled government forces, the stench of death rose from the bodies strewn on the ground.

Two days after the killings, no one had collected the

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## Serbs Duck a Yes or No On Bosnia's Partition

### Parliament's Secret 'Declaration' Is Intended to Balk Western Plan

By David B. Ottaway

PALE, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The Bosnian Serbs reached a secret decision Tuesday on whether they would accept a Western partition plan for Bosnia and said they would make it known when they met international mediators in Geneva on Wednesday.

Waving a sealed pink envelope that he said contained a "declaration," the Bosnian Serb minister of information, Miroslav Tolj, said after a two-day session of the Bosnian Serb Parliament that it would be delivered to the five-nation Western Contact Group, which was responsible for drawing up the plan.

"I'm afraid I cannot tell you any more than that," he said.

Judging from the comments of Serbian deputies and officials, it appeared likely that the "declaration" contained a carefully worded and highly ambiguous reply aimed at allowing negotiations over the plan to continue without giving a clear yes or no answer, other than probably accepting implicitly or explicitly the proposed division of the country roughly into two parts.

The reply is likely to contain demands that some changes be made in the proposed map outlining how Bosnia would be carved up as well as a request for a clarification on the constitutional principles underlying the overall peace package, including a demand that the Bosnian Serbs' own "Republic of Srpska" be recognized and given the right to form a confederation with Serbia.

The Bosnian Serb reply may also ask for a reopening of the question of the status of Sarajevo, the country's capital, which is supposed to come under United Nations administration for two years.

This approach of seeking to reopen the negotiations seems likely to infuriate the Contact Group — consisting of the United States, Russia, France, Britain and Germany — which had demanded a clear reply.

It had threatened Serbia with more UN sanctions and the Bosnian Serbs with a lifting of the present arms embargo on their enemies, the Muslims and Croats, if they did not give an unambiguous yes answer.

But the decision to keep the reply a secret was seen here in Pale, the capital of the Bosnian Serb self-proclaimed republic, as a clever tactical political ploy aimed at keeping the Western mediators off balance and avoiding a crisis at home.

"It's a brilliant move because there's no danger of alienating the domestic audience by any concessions that may have been made, with a subsequent collapse of morale, and the Contact Group will not know what to expect," said a Bosnian Serb official.

Another official said the reply was being kept confidential for two days to prevent the international media from interpreting its meaning before the Bosnian Serb leadership had had a chance to give its own interpretation to members of the Contact Group.

The Western plan calls for the partition of Bosnia and would give the Muslim-Croatian federation 51 percent of the country and the Serbs the remainder, a division that would require the Serbs to give up about 30 percent of what they now hold.

Both the Bosnian Serb president, Radovan Karadzic, and many of the 75 deputies

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## Italian Leader Scraps Decree In Attempt to Defuse Crisis

By William Drozdiak

ROME — Facing a revolt in his ruling coalition and a firestorm of public outrage, Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi scrapped Monday a decree limiting the powers of Italy's anti-corruption judges and announced that a new law would be drawn up to protect civil liberties.

In a humiliating retreat in the face of his biggest political crisis, Mr. Berlusconi effectively conceded that bribery suspects caught up in the massive corruption scandal would again be subject to preventive detention, which had kept many of them in prison for months without trial.

A government decree published last Wednesday lifted pretrial custody against bribery suspects, allowing more than 1,000 politicians and businessmen awaiting trial to be released from prison.

But the intensity of public outrage and the danger that his three-month-old government might collapse forced the media tycoon to recant on his promise to bring the rights of defendants up to the level enjoyed in other Western societies.

"A ministerial crisis now would have damaged the government's necessity to tackle urgent economic problems as well as threatened the institutional life of the country," Giuliano Ferrara, a government spokesman, said.

He said a new draft law would be presented to Parliament next month that would restore bribery and corruption charges to the list of serious offenses, including terrorism and Mafia-related crimes, that are subject to pretrial custody.

Besides dealing a serious blow to Mr. Berlusconi's prestige, the crisis over the judiciary's powers of arrest also underscored the fragility of his fractious ruling coalition and its problems in reaching consensus on tough issues.

The separatist Northern League and the neofascist National Alliance hold disparate views over basic functions of the national government, including the budget, taxes and regional powers. But on the preventive detention decree, they joined forces to force the prime minister to backtrack on what he staked out as a matter of immutable principle.

"Reason has prevailed," Gianfranco Fini, head of the National Alliance, said after the government compromise was reached. "There are neither victors nor vanquished. We are extremely satisfied."

Judging from the public fury over

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## Delegates Favor Geneva for World Trade Headquarters

GENEVA — A "strong majority" of GATT delegates are in favor of Geneva over Bonn as the site for the new World Trade Organization, a senior official said Tuesday.

Although the consensus decision is not expected to be made final by the WTO Preparatory Committee until Friday, Hungary's delegate, Andras Szepesi, informed a WTO subcommittee on finance that Geneva had the support of most GATT mem-

ber countries, and that over 90 percent of the delegates had made up their minds.

German delegates were already admitting defeat. "When they make the decision on Friday evening, we will be the first to congratulate Switzerland," Germany's delegate to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Alois Jelonek, said after the meeting.

"We will take our defeat like gentlemen. Bonn has all the qualifications for an international center and we will relaunch it."

The German economics minister, Günter Rexrodt, who had proposed Bonn as the new seat, conceded in a statement that it was apparently "not obtainable." He attributed the loss to the support of the United States for Geneva and to France's backing for the French-speaking city on its border.

Mr. Szepesi said that although both bids had been attractive, practical concerns had tipped the balance.

Diplomats said that Mr. Szepesi — who

as chairman of the subcommittee had been seeking opinions — proposed that GATT missions supporting Bonn reconsider their position in consultation with their governments.

As GATT's headquarters since 1948, Geneva is also host to a number of international organizations with which the WTO will have to work. A move to Bonn could be a hindrance to the smooth transition from GATT to WTO, observers have noted.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

## Public Tears for One of Last Stalinists

By Andrew Pollack

SEOUL — With cannons firing, people wailing and an elaborate motorized funeral procession through the streets of its capital, North Korea bid its final farewell Tuesday to Kim Il Sung, one of the world's last Stalinist dictators and a giant figure of the Cold War.

The late leader's coffin, draped in the red flag of the ruling Workers' Party and resting on a bed of flowers, was carried through the broad boulevards of Pyongyang on the roof of a Lincoln Continental limousine.

Hundreds of thousands of people lined the streets, some crying and shaking hysterically, in what a North Korean television announcer called the "greatest sorrow in the 5,000-year history of the nation."

The funeral procession capped a frenzy of mourning that has lasted since the "Great Leader" died at age 82 on July 8 from what the government called a heart attack. The fervor is designed not only to say good-bye to the only leader North Korea has ever known, but to pave the emotional path for the assumption of power by his son and chosen successor, Kim Jong Il, 52, in what would be the first dynastic succession in the Communist world.

In the television footage provided by North Korea, the heir-apparent was seen



North Koreans showing grief Tuesday at funeral procession for Kim Il Sung.

Tuesday in a dark Mao jacket flanked by other high officials, bowing before his father's coffin and later standing outside as the motorcade began.

"In the funeral ceremony he looks in control over everything," said Yu Suk

Ryul, a professor at the South Korean Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security, which is affiliated with the South Korean government. "He wants to show this to the Western world." Attention is

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## U.S. Trade Deficit Leaps

By Peter Behr

WASHINGTON — The United States added \$9.17 billion more to its trade deficit in May, thanks largely to a sharp increase in imported goods, and remains headed toward the second biggest annual deficit in its history, the Commerce Department reported Tuesday.

The May deficit, up nearly 8 percent from a revised April figure, was affected somewhat by the dollar's decline against many foreign currencies, which increases the price of goods imported into the United States.

However, the dollar rose Tuesday because of some improvement in the trade deficit with Japan, traders said. (Page 12) But over the long haul, trade deficits tend

to increase the amount of dollars held by foreigners, putting downward pressure on the dollar's value.

In other ways, the bad news in the trade report stemmed from positive economic factors. A relatively strong U.S. economy continued to pull in imports at a fast clip, while exports to weaker economies abroad could not keep pace.

With Germany and Japan headed toward economic recovery, U.S. exports should increase during the balance of the year, said David Rolley, a senior economist with DRI/McCraw Hill Inc., a Lexington, Massachusetts, forecasting firm.

"We're having a gradual acceleration in export growth, but it won't be sufficient to keep the monthly trade numbers from widening this year," Mr. Rolley said.

"Import demand is quite strong because the domestic economy is strong," he said. "And oil prices are moving up." U.S. purchases of foreign crude oil rose 10 percent between April and May, or \$1.27 a barrel. "That's going to continue," Mr. Rolley said. Stronger economies in Europe and Japan translate into higher energy costs ahead.

The breakdown of U.S. trade with various foreign countries provided conflicting signals.

While the U.S. deficit with Japan improved to \$4.4 billion in May, from \$5.5 billion in April, Japanese trade data indicate that the deficit between the two countries increased in June. That data will be reported by the U.S. government next month.

The U.S. deficit with Western Europe expanded to \$1.4 billion in May, compared with \$83 million the previous month, but Mr. Rolley and other analysts said they thought that U.S. exports to Europe would

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## Germany Honors a Hero: Man Who Tried to Kill Hitler

By Rick Atkinson

BERLIN — He is an unlikely martyr, a traitor whose courage far exceeded his competence as an assassin, a conservative aristocrat whose admiration for his Nazi superiors only gradually yielded to revulsion and resistance.

But Germany must take its war heroes where it finds them and thus, Count Claus Schenk von Stauffenberg has been elevated to demigod status for a noble failure: his botched effort to kill Adolf Hitler and the terror of the Third Reich.

Of the 2,077 days that passed from the beginning to the end of World War II, Germans can revel in only one — July 20, 1944, the date of Stauffenberg's unsuccessful bombing of the Führer's East Prussian headquarters.

In this long season of 50th anniversaries commemorating bygone heroics, Germany's opportunity for fond

remembrance has finally come round and the country is making the most of it.

"Nobody likes to celebrate a defeat, as Normandy was for us," said Commander Jörg Duppler, a military historian in the German Defense Ministry. "But the 20th of July is really something we're proud of. My opinion is that it's the only thing we can be proud of during World War II and the Nazi regime."

Stauffenberg's attempted coup will be honored with a high-level ceremony in Berlin, as well as a traveling exhibition titled "Against Hitler: German Resistance to National Socialism, 1933-1945," which opened Thursday at the Library of Congress in Washington.

While extolling the virtue of those, like Stauffenberg, whose righteous impulses cost them their lives, the exhibit inevitably underscores how few and ineffectual the resisters were.

"You shouldn't get the impression that Germans were

resistance fighters; certainly not," said Johannes Tuchel, director of Berlin's Memorial to German Resistance. "You can point out that during this dictatorship a handful of people resisted, but you cannot use them to counterbalance the crimes of National Socialism. You can't diminish the atrocities of the Third Reich."

As seems inevitable whenever the subject of World War II is broached in Germany, controversy is not far afield. Chancellor Helmut Kohl has grabbed the spotlight for the 50th anniversary commemoration next Wednesday and will be the featured speaker at a ceremony on the site where Stauffenberg and several co-conspirators were executed.

Mr. Kohl's opponent in the upcoming federal election, the Social Democrat Rudolf Scharping, has accused the chancellor of politicizing the event and exploiting the

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## Klosk Mitterrand Well, Doctors Insist

PARIS (Reuters) — President François Mitterrand's doctors said he was "perfectly well" on Tuesday after his second prostate operation in two years and dismissed assertions that they were concealing his true state of health.

The 77-year-old president, who has prostate cancer, discussed poetry and affairs of state with visitors at Cochin Hospital one day after undergoing surgery to remove an obstruction from his urinary tract, and sides put on a concerted display of business as usual.

But the Paris daily Le Monde questioned his doctors' statements and asked whether Mr. Mitterrand was physically fit to serve until the end of term, in May 1995.

Mr. Mitterrand underwent surgery for prostate cancer in 1992. The newspaper said the new operation "suggests the president's state of health is worse than has been admitted."

Book Review Crossword Page 4, Page 20.

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 7.12	Down 0.53%
3748.31	113.90

The Dollar	Tues. close	previous close
DM	1.5685	1.5677
DM	1.5498	1.5674
Yen	99.20	98.41
FF	5.376	5.3065

Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 60 L. Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Cameroon.....1.400 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Riels
Egypt.....E.P. 9.00	Réunion.....11.20 FF
France.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R.
Gabon.....960 CFA	Senegal.....960 CFA
Greece.....200 Dr.	Spain.....200 PTAS
Italy.....2.60 Lire	Tunisia.....1.000 Din
Ivory Coast.....1.120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 35.000
Jordan.....1 JD	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
Lebanon.....1.50	U.S. Mail. (Eur.) \$1.70



## Panic Drives Rwandan Exodus

### Victors Vow to Spare Noncombatant Civilians

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

Despite assurances from the victorious Rwandan Patriotic Front that it will not kill non-combatant civilians, panicked refugees fled across the frontier into Zaire on Tuesday in an exodus of "biblical" proportions.

A further 500,000 people were reported to have crossed into Zaire from southwestern Rwanda in addition to the million or more who fled across the northwestern frontier into the region around Goma.

The fear now is that up to two million more refugees could

flood into Zaire through the security zone France established in the southwest of Rwanda.

"The whole country is coming out of its borders," said a spokesman in Goma for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, which has stockpiled food and supplies for about 500,000 refugees and says it is overwhelmed. "It is frightening, of biblical proportions," said the agency's spokeswoman in Geneva, Sylvana Fox.

The Tutsi-dominated Patriotic Front has captured the entire country with the exception of the security zone. It swore in

a new government — with members of the majority Hutu tribe as president and prime minister — in Kigali, the capital, on Tuesday.

In Paris, the French foreign minister, Alain Juppé, conceded that the Front appeared "to have effectively won the war."

He said France would negotiate the end of its humanitarian mission with the Patriotic Front, and called on it to follow up its victory by assuring people it would not harm them.

At the same time, in what appeared to be an attempt to head off a threat by the Patriotic Front to enter the security zone in search of genocidal killers, French officials said that members of the former Rwanda government have left the zone and gone to Zaire. As many as 300,000 people, mostly Tutsi, were massacred by the Hutu army and militias following the death of the Rwandan president on April 6 in an air crash.

Although there have been unconfirmed reports of summary executions, there has been nothing to suggest that the Patriotic Front has engaged in indiscriminate large-scale killing, according to Kenneth Roth, executive director of Human Rights Watch/Africa.

Aid workers said virulent radio broadcasts, warning that the Tutsi were coming to kill their opponents, had touched off the exodus.

In Paris, Jean-Luc Bodin, the head of International Action Against Hunger, said the deposed Rwandan government had taken a mobile radio with it into Zaire and was "gearing people out of their wits."

The head of the Patriotic Front forces, Paul Kagame, said earlier: "There is no need for anyone to flee Rwanda. We guarantee all Rwandans stability and security."

In Brussels, a spokesman for the Doctors Without Borders relief agency, said it was urgently necessary to get the refugees home to harvest crops and plant food for next year.

## Militants Kill Israeli Officer In Gaza Strip

By Joel Greenberg  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Muslim militants shot and killed an Israeli Army officer in the Gaza Strip on Tuesday in what they called a revenge attack for the killing of two Palestinians and the wounding of scores of others on Sunday when laborers rioted near a border crossing into Israel.

The armed wing of the militant Islamic group, Hamas, claimed responsibility for the attack, an ambush of an Israeli patrol jeep near Rafah on the border between the Gaza Strip and Egypt.

Under the Israeli-Palestine Liberation Organization accord on Palestinian self-rule in Gaza, Israel controls the border zone between the strip and Egypt. Palestinian police are required to prevent attacks from the self-rule areas on Israelis.

A leaflet signed by Hamas's armed wing, the Qassam brigades, said the shooting was "swift and direct" revenge for "the terrible massacre carried out by Rabin's soldiers" on Sunday at the Erez border checkpoint at the northern edge of the Gaza Strip.

Israeli soldiers had opened fire to repel laborers who had hurled rocks and bottles, set fire to a bus depot and destroyed a gas station.

The attack on Tuesday occurred at about 6:00 A.M. when an army patrol along the frontier with Egypt stopped to check a ladder leaning on the border fence, an army spokesman said. This ladder was apparently intended to lure the soldiers to the area.

When the officer got out of the jeep, gunmen opened fire from a building on the outskirts of Rafah, hitting him in the head. Other soldiers returned fire, but the assailants escaped.



President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine, briefly overcome by emotion while viewing a parade with his predecessor, Leonid Kravchuk, after his inaugural in Kiev on Tuesday.

## Strict Rule Vowed in Ukraine

KIEV — President Leonid D. Kuchma took the oath of office Tuesday as Ukraine's second post-Soviet head of state and said the time for romanticism and experiments was over.

Mr. Kuchma pledged to forge ahead with economic changes and quickly relieve the poverty caused by two and a half years of recession.

"Strict and unpopular measures will have to be taken," he said. "We must not yield to the temptation of cosmetic measures, of closing our eyes, of deceiving the nation."

"The state has no time for experiments. The people have neither the time nor the patience for them."

He added: "Political romanticism and euphoria associated with a new state need to be replaced with realism, concrete action and pragmatism."

Since his resounding election win over Leonid M. Kravchuk, the former Communist who led Ukraine to independence, Mr. Kuchma has pledged to proceed with "revolutionary, not revolutionary reforms."

He has stressed that entering an economic union with Russia, which he promised during

his campaign, does not mean restoring Ukraine's Soviet-era links with Moscow and will not harm relations with Germany, the United States and other countries.

Mr. Kuchma has said his first moves will be to liberalize controlled foreign exchange markets and to ease tax burdens.

Official figures released on the eve of the inauguration underscored the extent of the catastrophe after Mr. Kravchuk's failure to put together a comprehensive economic program.

The figures show that industrial production plunged nearly 40 percent in the first six months of the year, with production of some consumer goods falling by up to 80 percent.

Mr. Kuchma also proposed making Russian, the mother tongue of a large number of Ukraine's 52 million people, an official language. Ukrainian, discouraged for centuries under czarist and Kremlin rule, would remain the sole "state language."

His proposal provoked cries of "shame" from nationalists, but they were overwhelmed by applause from the large contingents of Communists and allies elected to Parliament earlier this year.

## Santer, in First Day of EU Grilling, Says He Opposes Nations' Veto Power

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STRASBOURG, France — Prime Minister Jacques Santer of Luxembourg, the European Union's chief executive-designate, said Tuesday that he opposes the veto power that members wield over sensitive matters.

Mr. Santer also expressed opposition to Britain's exemption from the group's labor laws and social security policies.

His comments came during the first session of a three-day grilling by the 567-seat European Parliament, which will vote Thursday on whether to approve his nomination.

Mr. Santer, chosen by EU leaders last week after Prime Minister John Major of Britain vetoed the Belgian prime minister, Jean-Luc Dehaene, admitted he was embarrassed by his appointment.

"I feel very ill at ease with regard to the procedure that's been adopted," he said. "For several days I was in a very difficult situation. I had to examine my own conscience."

Despite benefiting from the veto power, Mr. Santer said he was "against the unanimity rule" for decisions made by the 12 members on foreign policy and other important areas.

He said he had always objected to Britain's reluctance to join its partners on the Continent in their tradition of social welfare. "A European Union can't conceive of itself without a social dimension," he said.

Mr. Santer met with the EU

assembly's two main political parties, the Socialists and the centrist Christian Democrats.

Under the trade bloc's new Treaty on European Union, the assembly has the right to approve the president of the EU's executive branch, the European Commission.

If the Parliament rejects Mr. Santer, a Christian Democrat who has served as prime minister for 10 years, EU leaders will be forced to find another candidate.

In other action Tuesday, a German Socialist, Klaus Haensch, 55, was elected president by an overwhelming majority of the legislature's 567 members. He exhorted members, almost two-thirds of whom are new to the job, to get down to business.

"I think today we now need to get down to work and do our duty," Mr. Haensch told the house.

He vowed to raise the Parliament's profile and win it more powers when the European Union's internal workings are reviewed in 1996. "The European Parliament must become more visible and not just appear again in 1999 for the next elections," he said.

Whether the Parliament submits Mr. Santer to tough questioning or gives him easy approval will provide an early indication of how it plans to use powers won under the 1992 Maastricht Treaty on greater union.

Mr. Haensch told the German radio, "A candidate cho-

sen by heads of state and government who does not garner a majority in the European Parliament will not have the necessary authority to create his commission and submit it for a vote of confidence by the Parliament."

Another battle in the Parliament will involve the makeup of the European Commission, over which it will have the power to accept or reject this fall.

The outgoing Parliament said it wanted the nominees for the unelected commission to go before parliamentary committees for hearings of the kind held by the U.S. Congress. It hinted it would block the commission if it did not contain enough women. The current EU administration contains only one woman member.

Mr. Haensch implored deputies, notorious in the past for absenteeism at voting time, to turn up for key votes.

Although Mr. Haensch's appointment gained the backing of the Parliament's two major political groups, it was denounced by smaller ones, which said his nomination had been bulldozed through.

Mr. Haensch is the second German in a row to be president of the Parliament, replacing Egon Klepsch, a Christian Democrat.

Born in the Silesian town of Sprottau, in what is now Poland, Mr. Haensch has been a member of the assembly since direct elections were first held for the body in 1979.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

## WORLD BRIEFS

### U.S. Tries New Tack in Syrian Talks

DAMASCUS (Reuters) — Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher met Tuesday with President Hafez Assad and outlined new U.S. thinking on the impasse with Israel over the Golan Heights, but he said afterward that the negotiations remained difficult.

"We've developed some approaches that I outlined today," he said after a two-hour meeting with Mr. Assad. He declined to give details. Mr. Christopher held talks in Israel on Monday.

He said his discussions with Mr. Assad had been useful and that both Syria and Israel were "very serious" about making progress.

"But we are still in the process of a very difficult negotiation," he said. "The issues are complicated and intertwined."

### 2 UN Peacekeepers Killed in Somalia

MOGADISHU, Somalia (Reuters) — Gunmen killed two UN peacekeepers and captured 11 in a Mogadishu ambush, the United Nations said Tuesday.

The gunmen released the captives and turned over the two bodies within hours of the Monday firefight. The UN military spokesman, Major Rick McDonald, said the two Malaysian peacekeepers were killed when gunmen ambushed a three-vehicle patrol near the "Green Line" dividing the capital.

It was the worst attack on peacekeepers in Somalia in two months. Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali said it undermined the need for a critical review of UN operations.

### China-India Border Talks Stalemated

NEW DELHI (AFP) — Foreign Minister Qian Qichen of China completed a visit to India on Tuesday that failed to make progress in the border dispute between the two countries, but may lead to increased trade.

Mr. Qian, who left for Nepal, held talks with Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee and other Indian leaders during his three-day stay.

Mr. Qian indicated Monday that he and Mr. Rao basically agreed to disagree and that settlement of the dispute would remain in the hands of a group of experts who meet regularly. "Two mature nations should not expect any overnight solutions," he said.

### Muslims Threaten Hindu Pilgrims

SRINAGAR, India (AP) — Muslim guerrillas threatened Tuesday to kill Hindus if they attempt an annual pilgrimage to a Himalayan shrine in the disputed state of Kashmir.

An advertisement in The Srinagar Times by the pro-Pakistan guerrilla group Harkat al-Ansar also warned Muslim hotel operators and tourist agents not to help Hindu devotees during their two-week journey early next month.

It was the first time guerrillas have threatened to disrupt the pilgrimage since they began a separatist revolt four years ago in Jammu-Kashmir, India's only Muslim-majority state. More than 9,400 people have been killed since then.

### Strikes' 16th Day Shuts Nigeria Cities

LAGOS (Reuters) — Economic activity in Nigerian cities came to a virtual halt Tuesday as anti-government strikes, in their 16th day, grounded transportation and shut factories.

In Lagos, the biggest city in Nigeria, many banks, offices and stores were closed because of the strikes, which have been led by oil unions.

There were no reports of clashes between the police and activists demanding the release of Moshood K.O. Abiola, the politician who is thought to have won an election last year that was annulled by the military government. On Monday, 20 people were reported killed in clashes.

### Vatican Deplores Giving Birth at 62

ROME (Reuters) — Criticizing a 62-year-old woman who has become the world's oldest mother, the Vatican said Tuesday that her artificially assisted pregnancy had defied God's will. Rosanna Della Corte gave birth to a boy Monday after a donor's eggs fertilized with her husband's sperm were implanted in her uterus.

The Vatican newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, made it clear that it considered her decision morally reprehensible. "The means by which her desire was realized is in open contrast to God's plan," the newspaper said in an editorial. It was signed by the Vatican's chief moral theologian, Gino Concetti, whose views are known to be close to Pope John Paul II's.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### U.S. Warns on Russian Air Carriers

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The State Department instructed U.S. government employees in Russia to defer routine local air travel, calling Russian carriers "unreliable" and "deteriorating."

With the breakup of Aeroflot, a department spokesman said Monday, "domestic air travelers must often cope with unpredictable schedules and difficult conditions including deterioration and overloading." The policy did not affect private citizens, although the State Department said that Americans might wish to consider the information when making travel plans.

U.S. and Russian civil aviation authorities are engaged in a joint program to deal with the problems. Until the evaluation had been completed, only official air travel deemed "important and absolutely necessary" should be undertaken on Russian air carriers, the spokesman said.

Air traffic controllers at Milan's Linate airport will strike for four hours Saturday morning, affecting national and international flights, the air control authority said.

Worldwide air traffic is expected to rise 5.2 percent in 1994 based on projections, the International Civil Aviation Organization reported in Montreal.

China's burgeoning civil aviation industry has arranged to buy two more Yak-42D passenger planes from Russia despite mounting questions about their airworthiness.

Japan's All Nippon Airways Co. is to start daily service to Singapore from Kansai International Airport near Osaka in September, the Transport Ministry said Tuesday in Tokyo.

Restaurants in Madrid with more than 25 tables will be encouraged to establish no-smoking areas beginning Oct. 1. The program is the result of an agreement between regional health officials and a group of restaurant owners.

Britons were to face more commuter misery Wednesday as railroad signal workers prepared to stage their sixth one-day strike over pay and conditions. British Rail said it hoped to run 3,800 trains, 25 percent of the usual number.

The Clinton administration has abandoned plans to force states to convert highway signs from miles to kilometers by 1996, citing public and congressional opposition. The Federal Highway Administration had intended to require states to make the change or face possible loss of their share of \$18 billion in highway aid.

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## Missile-Parts Sale To Baghdad Lands A German in Jail

Reuters

AUGSBURG, Germany — A German businessman was sentenced to 5½ years' imprisonment Tuesday for selling missile components to Iraq in defiance of export laws and a United Nations embargo.

The court ruled that Anton Eyerle, owner of Rhein-Bayern Fahrzeugbau, continued deliveries of Iraq of more than 1,000 ignition systems after Baghdad invaded Kuwait in 1990.

Judge Hartmut Klotz, presiding over the court in the southern German city of Augsburg, said the components could have equipped enough Iraqi Scud and Scud rockets "to wipe out the entire Middle East."

Two managing directors of the company had already been convicted. Mr. Eyerle, 70, said he had not known of their activities.

Iraq fired Scud missiles and threatened to use chemical weapons against Israel and Gulf Arab countries during the U.S.-led offensive that forced Baghdad out of Kuwait.

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# THE AMERICAS / BLAZING FRAGMENTS

## POLITICAL VOICES

### Panel Unanimously Backs Judge Breyer

WASHINGTON — Stephen G. Breyer's nomination to the Supreme Court has won unanimous approval from the Senate Judiciary Committee, clearing the way for quick confirmation by the full Senate.

The 10 Democrats and 8 Republicans on the panel voted to recommend approval of President Bill Clinton's nomination of Judge Breyer, a longtime federal judge from Boston.

The committee chairman, Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware, said he hoped that the vote by the panel would get Judge Breyer's nomination before the full Senate on Friday. If not, he said, the Senate vote would come early next week.

Mr. Clinton nominated Judge Breyer to replace Justice Harry A. Blackmun, who is retiring.

As a witness before the Senate committee, Judge Breyer bolstered his reputation as a careful pragmatist who is likely to find a comfortable home at the middle of the generally conservative high court. He at times sounded somewhat liberal, in voicing general support for affirmative action and separation of church and state. But he also indicated that he could vote to uphold capital punishment and stringent sentences for some criminals.

About abortion, Judge Breyer said he considered a woman's right to end her pregnancy "settled law." But he did not say whether he agreed with or opposed past Supreme Court rulings establishing that right. (AP)

### Peeping at Tax Files for Fun and Profit

WASHINGTON — More than 1,300 employees of the Internal Revenue Service around the country have been investigated since 1989 for possible improper use of the agency's computers to snoop on taxpayers, according to government officials.

In most instances, the violations appear to have involved browsing by curious employees who were interested, for example, in the financial standing of friends, neighbors, enemies, potential in-laws, stockbrokers, celebrities and former spouses.

In about a third of the cases, employees have been subjected to sanctions ranging from counseling to discharge, with several hundred cases still unresolved. Most of the rest of the investigations concluded that the employees were engaged in official business.

Some employees were said to have been guilty only of misguided attempts to help friends out through red tape or interpret often confusing Internal Revenue Service communications.

A few cases, however, involved tampering with data to generate fraudulent refunds and kickbacks to the employees. Some indictments are said to have resulted.

"How much of this was prelude to fraud and how much was just prurient window-peeping is difficult to say," said Senator John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio, who heads the Senate Government Affairs Committee.

But he called the findings "disturbing," adding that the agency had a moral and legal obligation for confidentiality "when Americans sit down and provide the government with their most personal information." (NYT)

### Virginia Poll Shows North and Robb Tied

WASHINGTON — The volatility of Virginia's four-way Senate race is reflected in a new poll that shows the Republican nominee, Oliver L. North, and the Democratic nominee, Charles S. Robb, tied for the lead.

Each man was the choice of 29 percent of likely voters surveyed, while the two independents, former Democratic Governor L. Douglas Wilder and J. Marshall Coleman, were favored by 16 percent and 11 percent, respectively. Fifteen percent were undecided. Three previous polls by other organizations have shown Mr. Robb leading, although not by substantial margins.

The new poll, of 527 randomly selected likely voters, was conducted July 7 through 15 by the survey research laboratory of Virginia Commonwealth University. (WT)

### Quote/Unquote

Senator Dianne Feinstein, Democrat of California, who plans to introduce a bill requiring mandatory expulsion for a year of any public school pupil caught carrying a gun to school, was asked what would happen to students during the year they are barred from classes. She replied: "If you bring a gun to school, you're probably not learning anything anyway. And the other students will feel safer." (LAT)

## After Jupiter's Black Eye, an Earth-Sized Hangover

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Explosive jolts from comet fragments have left Jupiter pocked with black scars, one of which is now the most prominent visual feature on the planet. More is coming: three punches near the same location within a 20-hour period.

Astronomers said Tuesday that a dark black patch, resembling a black eye, left by the impact of comet fragment G has become the most easily seen mark on Jupiter in the 400-year history of observing the planet from Earth.

Lucy McFadden, a University of Maryland astronomer, said the impact mark is so large that amateurs using backyard telescopes under clear skies should be able to see it.

"That's something that has never happened before," said Steve Maran, a National Aeronautics and Space Administration astronomer. Usually, only professionals or advanced ama-

teurs can see the details on Jupiter's face.

Mr. Maran said observers at the South Pole, where Jupiter is always visible this time of year, said an erupting fireball after fragment K collided was equal to the explosion on Monday of fragment G. Both fireballs, observed with infrared instruments, were nearly the size of Earth and the mark left behind by G is even larger.

"I'm sure we'll have a large spot from K also," said Mr. Maran.

Jupiter is the fourth brightest heavenly object to be seen from Earth. Only the sun, moon and Venus are brighter.

The black marks on the planet are the gaseous broths of chemicals and particles suspended in Jupiter's upper atmosphere after fireballs caused by the high-speed collisions of the comet pieces. Even though the visible sphere of Jupiter is all gas, experts said the impact scars may last for months.

Chemical composition of the black marks is still unknown, but Ms.

McFadden said scientists have been puzzled to find no chemical signature for water in images taken with special filters. She said rock in the comet fragments is loaded with oxygen and Jupiter itself is about 74 percent hydrogen. Since the impacts mix the two elements that make up water, scientists had expected to detect its presence.

"It may still be too hot at the impact sites for water to settle out," she said. "It may rain eventually on Jupiter when it cools. We'd really like to see some regular H<sub>2</sub>O."

Jupiter's sphere was first observed in the 17th century, in the early days of the telescope. Galileo discovered the Jovian moons and later observers spotted the Great Red Spot, a permanent cyclonic feature of the planet. Later still, astronomers observed the bands of swirling gases that make up the visible face of the giant planet.

Since observing started, said Mr. Maran, the prominent features on Jupiter have remained relatively un-

changed until comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 started its bombardment last Saturday.

Fragment G has been the most powerful so far, but reports of the impact early Tuesday of fragment K suggest it, too, was very large.

Images taken by telescopes in California, Texas, Hawaii and Chile show a stepping-stone trail of marks or hot spots caused by the nine comet shards that hit by noon Tuesday. Four impacts are expected on Wednesday, including the start of a triple whammy in which three fragments will hit Jupiter 10 hours apart in virtually the same spot.

Fragment Q2 will be the first to hit, followed by fragment R 10 hours later. Fragment S will be 10 hours after that. Since Jupiter rotates once every 10 hours, this puts the three at the same longitude. All 21 fragments in the comet train are hitting at the same latitude, or distance from the planet's equator.

The comet bombardment is expected to end Friday with the impact of fragment W. The letters do not strictly follow the alphabet. Some fragments disappeared, along with their letter. Others split apart and each piece also acquired a number, such as Q2.

The six-day series of collisions has linked astronomers around the world, many of them communicating via the U.S.-based computer network Internet to share their observations.

In Antarctica, where at this time of year the sun never rises and Jupiter never sets, the astronomer Hien Nguyen reported seeing impact sites of fragments A, C, E, G and H, with G being "the most spectacular so far."

Photographs taken by the orbiting Hubble Space Telescope showed three dark dots in a line in Jupiter's southern hemisphere representing the remains of fragments A, C and E.

(Reuters, AP)

## CIA's Chief Admits 'Grave' Errors in Handling Ames Case

By R. Jeffrey Smith

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The CIA made grave errors in handling Aldrich Hazen Ames, according to its director, R. James Woolsey, who called for overhauling the "attitudes, norms, and practices" that kept the agency from uncovering Mr. Ames's espionage for Moscow.

Mr. Woolsey denounced Mr. Ames as "a malignant betrayer of his country" and a "warped, murdering traitor" who led U.S. agents to their death because he "wanted a bigger house and a Jaguar."

CIA officials suggested before Mr. Woolsey's speech that it was designed in part to preempt what they feared was a forthcoming media blitz by Mr. Ames to criticize the agency. Mr. Ames was sentenced in April to life in prison without parole after pleading guilty to selling secrets to Moscow.

However, the director also said for the first time that his agency's failure to prevent or root out the betrayal over nearly a decade had stemmed from mismanagement and what he depicted as a defective Central Intelligence Agency "culture."

Mr. Woolsey disclosed, for example, that some colleagues had raised questions about Mr. Ames's suitability and performance before he was promoted to the counterintelligence post from which he betrayed U.S. secrets. The director said "these questions and concerns were not shared outside" the CIA's Latin American division,

where Mr. Ames had previously worked.

Mr. Woolsey also said he had concluded that appropriate investigative resources were not dedicated promptly in the Ames case at a critical juncture after suspicions of a Russian spy at the agency first arose in the mid-1980s.

Another senior intelligence official said Mr. Woolsey was referring to a three-year period from 1988 to 1991, "when this case, for a variety of reasons, lay fallow."

In remarks that paralleled what congressional critics have been saying for months about the CIA's handling of Mr. Ames and its investigation into the unexplained deaths of U.S. agents, Mr. Woolsey suggested that these and other mistakes may have kept CIA managers from stopping what would eventually become the most embarrassing counterintelligence failure in the agency's history.

"There are elements in the culture of the CIA that must be changed, especially in the field of counterintelligence," Mr. Woolsey said in his 45-minute speech Monday at the Center for Strategic and International Studies here. Neither the Directorate of Operations where Mr. Ames worked, "nor for that matter any other part of the CIA can function as a fraternity, much less a white male one."

Quoting from a recently completed, classified study of the agency's operations that resulted from Mr. Ames's arrest, Mr. Woolsey said defects in the CIA's culture allowed personnel problems "to be passed along rather than dealt with."

The shortcomings also encouraged "a sense of trust and camaraderie" that made some employees act elitist or arrogant, and graded CIA officers such as Mr. Ames according to the number of agents they recruited rather than the quality of intelligence they developed.

Mr. Woolsey said he was taking a series of immediate steps to reform the agency's operations.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Vaccines Are Sought To Protect Newborns

The federal government's National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases will spend about \$8 million this year researching ways to immunize pregnant women against disease.

In other parts of the world, pregnant women are regularly immunized to protect their newborns against one major threat, tetanus. But pregnant women in the United States generally do not receive vaccines. Most have natural immunities against the major childhood diseases — such as diphtheria, measles, German measles, polio and tetanus — because they either had the disease or got vaccinations as children.

The mother passes on these antibodies to the fetus, protecting the child in the first few months of life and minimizing the need for a prenatal vaccine, public health officials said. Two exceptions to this rule are Group B strep and Haemophilus influenza type b. Both are infectious and both can kill infants.

Health officials say there is also a potential for vaccinating pregnant women to protect infants against pertussis (whooping cough) and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), a serious infection that tends to hit babies with heart disease or obstructed airways.

### Short Takes

San Antonio, Texas, had 1,262 drive-by shootings last year. This inspired a contractor named Scott Shaheen to offer to make houses bullet-resistant for \$3,000 and up, depending on the size of the house. He will fortify front doors, walls and ceilings with a fiberglass-based material half an inch (1.3 centimeters) thick, cover the windows with special panels and offer tips for avoiding the line of fire. The protective panels are not visible from outside; the window panels are visible when they are closed. Many companies offer bullet-resistant material for banks, ware-



A COLORFUL ODOR — The newest wrinkle in crayons has been introduced by the makers of Crayola at their plant in Easton, Pennsylvania. Sixteen colors contain tiny capsules that burst open when used, releasing the scent of flowers, fruit or fresh air.

houses and the like, but Mr. Shaheen is believed to be the first to offer it to households.

Removal of tattoos once left unsightly scars. Then came the laser. Now skilled doctors like Steven B. Snyder of Owings Mills, Maryland, can make tattoos disappear with little or no trace. Dr. Snyder has removed the name of an ex-spouse from a woman's chest, the naked woman from the arms of a man who was moving up in the world, and unwanted tattoos from hundreds

of other people "who haven't been to the beach in years," said Dr. Snyder. He charges \$200 per treatment, and removal of the average tattoo takes four to eight visits to his office.

Michael Moore, who lampooned General Motors Corp. in his 1989 film, "Roger and Me," has now taken on all of corporate America for a new show for NBC, "TV Nation." He tweaks chief executives by asking them to demonstrate a knowledge of the products

their companies make. So far, 60 have turned him down, The New York Times reports. Ralph Lauren didn't show up to him a shirt. Reuben Mark of Colgate-Palmolive declined to roll up his sleeves and demonstrate his dishwashing detergent. Jack Welch was too busy to screw in a General Electric light bulb. So far only Alex Trotman, chairman of the Ford Motor Co., has agreed to play along, changing the oil on a Ford Explorer for Mr. Moore's cameras.

International Herald Tribune.

## Israelis Accuse Tehran in Blast

### Rabin Says Trail in Argentine Bombing Leads to Hezbollah

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES — Israel said Tuesday that Muslim militants tied to Iran were apparently behind a bomb attack on an Argentine Jewish center here in which at least 27 people were killed and about 170 wounded.

In addition, as many as 70 people were unaccounted for on Tuesday, more than 24 hours after the explosion.

President Carlos Saul Menem of Argentina promised that "everything humanly possible" was being done to catch the people responsible, as a team of agents from Mossad, the Israeli secret service, arrived in Buenos Aires on Tuesday to help investigate the bombing.

Israel also sent a rescue team, police bomb experts and army specialists.

"Argentine soil has already soaked up the blood of innocent people, among them Israelis in the horrible attack on our embassy building there only 28 months ago," the Israeli foreign minister, Shimon Peres, told Parliament in Jerusalem. He was referring to a bomb attack on the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires in March 1992, in which 30 people were killed

and more than 200 wounded. "At the time, the trail led to Iran and also now preliminary information in our hands points to the involvement of hostile Middle Eastern elements who do not shy from using any measure to hurt those who seek peace," Mr. Peres said.

In an interview with the Israeli Army radio about the explosion Monday in Buenos Aires, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin also referred to the 1992 attack.

"If we judge by the past, and I think we can do that, it is clear where the threads are leading," Mr. Rabin said.

"Moreover, in our assessment, there was concern that after the blows Hezbollah has sustained from Israeli forces, they and their patrons were likely to respond somewhere in the world through some act," he said.

Mr. Rabin, citing what he called Iran-backed "international infrastructures to carry out terrorist acts," called for a world effort to combat "this venomous snake and smash its skull."

In Beirut, the Arab daily Al Hayat said Tuesday that Hez-

bollah, a militant group that has close ties to Iran, was given the go-ahead to carry out a "spectacular act" provided it was "in a region very far from Lebanon and Syria."

Hezbollah vowed "swift and merciless retaliation" after 26 of its guerrillas were killed in an Israeli air raid in eastern Lebanon on June 2.

Iran denied any involvement in the bombing in Argentina.

The Tehran radio said Tuesday that a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Mahmoud Mohammadi, "condemned terrorist acts against innocent people from any religion and nationality."

The radio did not comment on the arrest of an Iranian who was seized at the Buenos Aires airport after the government sealed Argentina's borders.

Mr. Menem, the son of Syrian merchants, blamed the attack on Islamic fundamentalists seeking to undermine Arab-Israeli peace efforts.

The U.S. secretary of state, Warren M. Christopher, began a weeklong Middle East diplomatic shuttle between Israel and Syria on Monday.

(Reuters, AFP, AP)

## Clinton Approach to Bank Chief Disclosed

By Keith Bradsher

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton asked the nation's top bank regulator over last New Year's whether he could provide legal advice about the president's personal ties to a failed Arkansas savings and loan, according to an internal agency memorandum written by the regulator.

The regulator, Eugene A. Ludwig, who is the comptroller of the currency, checked with Treasury Department and White House lawyers and told the president "it would be impermissible for me to discuss the matter with the president or the first lady," according to the memo.

The conversation marks the first time that the president is known to have personally discussed the Whitewater affair with an independent regulator.

Mr. Clinton's approach to Mr. Ludwig came at a time when questions were already mounting about the president's involvement with the Arkansas institution, Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan.

Mr. Ludwig described the encounter in a memo on March 11 to Edward S. Knight, the executive secretary of the Treasury Department, after a federal grand jury had subpoenaed all records of contacts the White House may have had with the department.

The memo was recently sent to Congress, and a copy was

obtained from a government official who felt that its disclosure was inevitable.

Mr. Ludwig, who has been Mr. Clinton's friend since the two attended Oxford University together and then went on to Yale Law School, supervises banks and has almost no direct influence over federal regulatory investigations into savings and loans like Madison, which failed in 1986.

But Mr. Ludwig is one of the three sitting directors on the board of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., which has pursued civil claims related to Madison's collapse.

As a director, Mr. Ludwig has the authority to obtain documents concerning any institution that the corporation regulates.

But in his memorandum, Mr. Ludwig said that his only copies of the corporation's documents on Madison were Freedom of Information Act requests from newspapers.

The Madison case has never come up at any corporation board meetings, according to Mr. Ludwig's office.

Mr. Ludwig, who is a Clinton political appointee and a veter-

an banking lawyer, said Monday night that he had never discussed the Whitewater affair or Madison with Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. officials or other board members.

The memo is the latest indication that contacts between the White House and the Treasury Department may have been more extensive than it had previously appeared.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton were partners in the Whitewater real estate development project with James B. McDougal, the owner of Madison Guaranty.

Madison, which was regulated by Arkansas officials when Mr. Clinton was Arkansas governor, allowed Whitewater to overdraw its accounts, and Madison officials contributed to Mr. Clinton's campaigns.

The president has denied any wrongdoing.

Lloyd N. Cutler, special counsel to the president, said Monday night that Robert B. Fiske Jr., the special counsel investigating the Whitewater matter, had interviewed Mr. Clinton about the Ludwig conversations.

After a three-month investigation, Mr. Fiske recently con-

cluded there were insufficient grounds to prove that contacts between the White House and the Treasury Department were aimed at corrupting federal efforts to learn why Madison failed.

Despite his findings, the House and Senate banking committees will be examining those contacts in hearings that start next week.

### Away From Politics

• The United States had 1.6 million active-duty military people as of March 31, including 291,000 stationed overseas and 190,000 on ships, the Defense Department said. The total included 563,555 army people, 486,228 navy, 435,041 air force and 174,871 Marines. Overseas forces included 154,331 in Europe, 45,415 in Japan and 36,921 in Korea. U.S. forces are being gradually cut to 1.4 million people.

• The Violence Policy Center says 1,908 women were killed by guns in the United States in 1992, but just 26 women used handguns to kill in self-defense. The Washington-based private center based the findings on unpublished FBI statistics for 1992.

• The son of Surgeon-General Joycelyn El-

ders was convicted of selling cocaine. Kevin Elders, 28, was charged with selling one-eighth of an ounce (3.4 grams) of cocaine to an undercover agent in December 1993 in Little Rock, Arkansas.

• A judge dismissed a lawsuit challenging NBC's coverage of an explosion aboard the battleship Iowa that killed 47 sailors. District Judge Lesley Brooks Wells issued a summary judgment in the \$10 million lawsuit filed by the family of Clayton Hartwig. The gunner's mate was suspected but later cleared of causing the 1989 explosion that killed him. The lawsuit alleged that reporter Fred Francis wrongly portrayed Mr. Hartwig as a suicidal homosexual and that the coverage caused the sailor's family emotional distress. (Reuters, AP)

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## Jakarta Calls East Timor Actions Just

China's population is expected to peak at 1.6 billion to 1.7 billion in the third decade of the next century.

Residents said 14 people were detained and about 20 injured in the clash, the worst since troops gunned down up to 200 demonstrators at a Dilig cemetery in late 1991.

**ELECTION CLEANING IN SRI LANKA** — Plainclothes police in Colombo removing campaign posters Tuesday for Aug. 16 elections. The law prohibits posting

**Reuters**

"Ms. Nasrin is welcome, in Germany naturally, but also in any other country of the European Union which she wishes to visit," Mr. Kinkel said.

**Agence France-Presse**

If he is to continue tax reduction and tackle welfare matters, the paper said, he cannot avoid facing the problem of raising revenue, but "he failed to convey his eagerness for implementing tax reforms" to secure necessary funds.

The dailies also questioned where Mr. Murayama stood in the debate on whether Japan's Self-Defense Forces are constitutional.

**Reuters**

Meanwhile, the chief cabinet secretary, Kobo Igarashi, said Tuesday he thought the prime minister would make a statement on whether he thought the military was constitutional.

word "constitutional" during the parliamentary questioning. Mr. Murayama replied, "It depends on the questions."

**Agence France-Presse**

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Title	Weeks on list	Author
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2 THE CELESTINE PROPHET, by James Redfield	2	20
3 THE CROSSING, by Cormac McCarthy	3	4
4 THE ALIENIST, by Caleb Carr	4	14
5 POLITICALLY CORRECT BEDTIME STORIES, by James Gurner	10	2
6 THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY, by Robert James Waller	9	12
7 REMEDY ME, by Mary Higgins Clark	6	101
8 THE WATERWORKS, by E. E. Docozao	5	3
9 INCA GOLD, by Clive Cussler	7	10
10 DOWNTOWN, by Anne Rivers Siddons	13	2
11 OH, THE PLACES YOU'LL GO!, by Dr. Seuss	8	139
12 THE DAY AFTER TOMORROW, by Allen Folman	10	
13 Q-SQUARED, by Peter David	11	4
14 MISTRESS, by Amanda Quick	12	5
15 BLACK BETTY, by Walter Mosley	1	
NONFICTION		
1 THE AGENDA, by Bob Woodward	1	4
2 EMBRACED BY THE LIGHT, by Betty J. Eadie with Curtis Taylor	2	62
3 THE BOOK OF VIRTUES, by William J. Bennett	3	30
4 D-DAY, June 6, 1944, by Stephen Ambrose	4	6
5 MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Berendt	6	19
6 STANDING FIRM, by Dan O'Quinn	5	6
7 ALL MY OCTOBER, by Mickey Mantle with Mickey Zeigler	14	4
8 DAVE BARRY IS NOT MAKING THIS UP, by Dave Barry	12	3
9 STEPS OF THE PARTY, by Christopher Ogden	8	5
10 REBA: My Story, by Reba McEntire with Tony Carter	10	11
11 THE MATHES, by Thomas Moore	9	27
12 BEYOND PEACE, by Richard Nixon	7	9
13 MICHAEL SEBOTT, by Alan Shearer and Duke Slattery with Jay Barbore and Howard Benedict	1	
14 SAVED BY THE LIGHT, by Desmond Rutledge with Fern Perry	13	13
15 THE HALDEMAN DIARIES, by H. R. Haldeman	11	7
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1 IN THE KITCHEN WITH ROSIE, by Rosie Daley	1	12
2 WOMEN ARE FROM JERUSALEM, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray	2	60
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# Time of High Peril For Clinton's Term

## Haiti, Whitewater Hearings And Health Care Intertwined

By Douglas Jehl  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — As its showdown with Haiti's military leaders enters its tensest stage, the White House risks being besieged with problems on at least three major fronts.

The confluence will almost certainly make the month ahead the most perilous of President Bill Clinton's term.

With Congress bitterly divided over health care and congressional hearings on the Whitewater case coming to a crest, his advisers say that Mr. Clinton probably cannot wait much longer before deciding whether to invade Haiti and oust the Caribbean nation's ruling junta.

The extent to which so much at the White House this summer is shaping up as a kind of carom shot is apparent in the calculations of aides about how a decision on Haiti, for one, might affect the president's battle to get health care legislation through Congress before the Aug. 12 recess.

If Mr. Clinton ordered a military strike soon, one argument goes, it would steal so much attention that health care could only founder. A dissenting theory — sometimes offered by the same aides — is that success in Haiti could so enhance Mr. Clinton's stature that his uphill struggle in Congress might become more like coasting.

Add to this mix the congressional hearings on the Whitewater matter, which will begin next week, and the agonizing has made for more than a little uneasiness.

"Health care is the one that we want to get done," a Clinton aide said. "Haiti is the one that we have to get done. And Whitewater — Whitewater is inevitable."

At least for now, officials say, questions about how to attack each of the problems have been compounded by anxiety and uncertainty within the White House about what further personnel changes will be made by Leon E. Panetta, the new chief of staff.

Apart from Mr. Clinton and his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, the officials directing the day-to-day battles on the major fronts have been Mr. Panetta and his deputy, Harold M. Ickes, on health care; Lloyd N. Cutler, the White House counsel; and John D. Podesta, the staff secretary, on Whitewater; and W. Anthony Lake, the na-

tional security adviser, and his deputy, Samuel R. Berger, on Haiti.

But the discussions have also involved a constellation of other officials, some of them in ill-defined roles. Several senior officials now say that Mr. Panetta will seek at least to make more precise the responsibilities assigned to senior advisers like Thomas F. (Mack) McLarty, the former chief of staff, and George Stephanopoulos, a sort of troubleshooter without port-

### NEWS ANALYSIS

folio who has been spread thin by the proliferation of troubles. But even aides to Mr. Clinton respond uneasily when asked how the White House hopes to manage the three competing tides.

"You just do the best you can," one senior official said. It has been evident since the year began that if the White House hoped to win approval of a health care plan this autumn, its first battles on the House and Senate floors would have to be fought before the summer recess. Since March, it has also been clear that Republican pressures would force congressional hearings about Whitewater onto the midsummer calendar.

What has emerged as the most unexpected twist has been the showdown with Haiti. Administration officials insist that Mr. Clinton has not decided whether to use force. But few say they can envision an alternative to force if the junta refuses to step down soon.

The White House has also apparently begun an aggressive effort to build public and congressional support for such an operation. As Mr. Panetta was warning on television that the administration could not "allow the status quo to eat us up" in Haiti, other senior officials were looking back with grim satisfaction on a week of television news coverage that focused on brutality there.

"It's helped us," said one administration official who advocates an invasion.

It is events in Haiti and not the president's calendar, his advisers insist, that will determine when and whether he will invade. Similarly, they say they are at the mercy of any Republicans who might seek to use the Whitewater hearings for personal attacks even at the height of the health care debate.



Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serbs' president, leaving the parliamentary session in Pale, near Sarajevo, on Tuesday.

## BOSNIA: Serbs Avoid a Yes-or-No Decision on Western Partition Plan

Continued from Page 1

ties present for the debate made it clear that they felt the "quality" of the land being allotted to the Serbian side was unacceptable, with most of the country's natural resources, power plants and key communications links awarded to the Muslim-Croatian side.

But they also seemed acutely aware that neither President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia, their mentor and their key supporter, nor the leaders of the international

community would tolerate a flat rejection of the plan. "Everybody wants to say no," said a reporter from the militant Bosnian Serbian nationalist stronghold of Banja Luka.

"The question is how. Some wanted to say just no. Others wanted to say yes but no. It's all a game."

The basis for giving an ambiguous reply was laid right at the start of the parliamentary session Monday afternoon when several deputies, speaking before the debate was closed to reporters, complained that

they had no knowledge of the overall peace package, particularly of its constitutional principles.

Recognition of the right of Bosnian Serbs to form a confederation with Serbia, regarded as the motherland, has emerged as a key issue for many of the persons involved.

A British envoy who came to Pale on Monday night told the Bosnian Serbian leadership that its republic would not be allowed to secede later to join Serbia in a "greater Serbia."

## HERO: Germans Honor Man Who Tried to Kill Hitler

Continued from Page 1

sacred memory of German resistance.

Moreover, Stauffenberg's son, Franz Ludwig, a businessman and former member of Parliament, has bitterly objected to honoring Communists, socialists and other leftist opponents of the Nazi regime.

German Communists in particular "not only built a second terrible dictatorship in a part of Germany after 1945, but also killed tens of thousands of people and had hundreds of thousands incarcerated," Franz Ludwig Stauffenberg, now 56, recently told Focus magazine.

As the Library of Congress exhibition demonstrates, resistance to Hitler was diverse but never deep. A few clerics spoke out; most did not. Other opponents resisted from a distance, such as the author Thomas Mann and a future chancellor, Willy Brandt, both of whom left Germany as Hitler consolidated his grip on the country.

Nazi repression of the Communists beginning in 1933 also spawned an underground resis-

tance. Members of the so-called Red Orchestra, a Berlin-based cell made up largely of middle-class intellectuals, had some success in distributing leaflets and passing military secrets to the Soviet Union. Those caught by the Gestapo were summarily executed or, like the late East German leader Erich Honecker, imprisoned for years.

"The opportunities for resistance were severely limited due to the terror and the effectiveness of political measures, not least of all the streamlining of the administration of justice that came after 1933," Peter Steinbach, a professor of political history, wrote in a recent essay.

In the face of such odds, a few brave souls demonstrated extraordinary bravery. Students and teachers in a University of Munich group known as the White Rose, including Hans Scholl and his sister Sophie, distributed a pamphlet in February 1943 summoning "the youth of Germany" to rebel; they were arrested and beheaded.

Other groups often resembled secret debating societies rather than havens for bomb-throwing insurrectionists. Nevertheless, they kept alive the flame of decency and human dignity in Germany's darkest hour.

Because of wounds sustained in the war, Stauffenberg was unable to wield a pistol, so he decided to kill Hitler with a briefcase bomb. His chance came on July 20, 1944, in a daily military briefing for Hitler at Wolfeschanze in East Prussia.

But an officer unwittingly shoved the briefcase containing the bomb behind a heavy oak table leg, which shielded Hitler from the blast. Although wounded and a bit battered, he was essentially unharmed.

In Berlin, the coup quickly collapsed. Stauffenberg and three others were arrested and marched into a courtyard of the army headquarters. Shortly after midnight they were executed by firing squad. Before the fatal volley, Stauffenberg cried, "Long live our sacred Germany!"

## TRADE: Deficit Widens

Continued from Page 1

recover strongly during the second half of the year, helped by a cheaper dollar against the Deutsche mark.

The country's trade deficit with China shot up to \$2.2 billion in May from \$1.8 billion in April, trailing only that with Japan.

According to some analysts, the deficit with China could surpass that with Japan before the end of the decade if current trends continue, adding new fuel to economic tensions between Washington and Beijing.

The trade surplus with Mexico increased to \$353 million in May from a balanced figure the previous month, with increasing shipments of U.S. made automobiles and consumer goods across the border contributing to the gain.

U.S. exports to Mexico rose to \$4.38 billion, a tribute to the success of last year's North American Free Trade Agreement.

Overall, U.S. exports of goods and services totaled \$56.3 billion and imports were \$65.4 billion.

Based on the figures through May, the annual deficit would reach \$137 billion, the largest since the record of \$152 billion in 1987.

There was a deficit in goods of \$14.1 billion and a surplus in trade in services of \$4.9 billion in May.

## CHILDREN: Left Alone to Die

Continued from Page 1

dead. Their corpses swelled in the sun. In one lane, children's bodies lay strewn in a pile of clothing and abandoned possessions.

On Monday morning, reporters went to the border and picked up the wounded and abandoned children, ferrying them to the French military base at Goma's airport.

Only much later in the morning did Red Cross workers and French soldiers come to evacuate the wounded, and for many it was too late.

French doctors, working out of a field hospital and in the mobile clinics of the charity Doctors Without Borders are

battling to save lives, but the enormity of the task has overwhelmed them. Out of 30 children brought to them Monday, nine died, a doctor said.

Local Zairians are devastated by the calamity and the chaos that have descended on their town. Some, like the Red Cross worker, are bravely trying to cope, but the attitude of many is to blame it on others and do nothing.

"You are American," shouted an angry Zairian. "Your country is so powerful. Why don't you do something about this?"

"These bodies are stinking," demanded another. "What are you doing about it?"

# Kim's State Funeral Puts Television Eye On North Koreans

By James Sterngold  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — For the North Koreans, the huge state funeral Tuesday for Kim Il Sung was a chance to claim their leader's place in history and to put their tears and waiting on display. But for the outside experts who practice the obscure art of North Korea watching, it was an encounter with something they had never witnessed before — the entry of one of the most reclusive countries in the world to the television age.

With the death of the hard-line Communist who ruled North Korea for nearly five decades, everyone interested in the country has been watching for signs of change. Will North Korea ease its bellicose rhetoric? Will it invite foreign investment? Will the military take charge? Will there be a feud within the Kim family?

But one of the greatest changes already has been the medium through which the experts have been able to do their watching: hours and hours of television broadcasts of the nearly kept North Korean capital, the emotional but surprisingly disciplined throngs in mourning and many of the country's most senior leaders.

The government has broadcast a limited range of television images abroad before, but never in such abundance and never, according to experts, with such a profusion of hints and tidbits.

Everything, from the names of the wreaths placed before the bier to the way the film was edited, has been scrutinized for evidence to support theories on where North Korea's new leadership may be heading, and who is in charge.

The broadcast abroad of so much film footage made it clear that, even if few fundamental changes come to North Korea, it has started to adopt new tactics in its war of nerves with the outside world.

For instance, one South Korean government official close to the intelligence services counted the number of times Mr. Kim's son and presumed successor, Kim Jong Il, appeared strongly during the second half of the year, helped by a cheaper dollar against the Deutsche mark.

The country's trade deficit with China shot up to \$2.2 billion in May from \$1.8 billion in April, trailing only that with Japan.

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## KOREA: Tears for Kim Il Sung

Continued from Page 1

now turning to a mass memorial service scheduled for Wednesday, in which the entire nation is to observe three minutes of silence at noon while ships and trains will blow whistles and sound sirens.

Many analysts think Kim Jong Il will capitalize on the devotion to his father to have himself formally anointed as president and head of the Workers' Party at the memorial service. Some analysts expect that the reclusive son, whose voice has rarely been heard even by his own people, will make his first public speech.

Also on Wednesday, Robert L. Gallucci, the U.S. assistant secretary of state, is expected to arrive in Seoul to discuss negotiations regarding North Korea's program to develop nuclear weapons.

Talks between the United States and North Korea in Geneva earlier this month were suspended after one day because of the leader's death. Both the United States and North Korea have expressed the desire to restart the talks soon after the funeral.

To some extent, North Korea seemed as secretive in its leader's death as it had been during his life. No mention was made in advance of the time or place of the funeral and it is still not known where the body was or will be buried, or whether it will be displayed like Lenin's body.

Only after the formal funeral was over did the official government news agency announce that a "solemn ceremony" had been held in the presidential palace, attended by Kim Jong Il and other government officials.

But the ensuing mourning and the scenes of mourning that have been broadcast for the last 10 days have to an unusual extent revealed to the world at least carefully selected aspects of the secretive nation.

peared Tuesday. The number, he said, was five.

The broadcasts had referred to the younger Mr. Kim as head of the military, but not yet as president or head of the ruling Workers' Party. That seemed to indicate that he had not yet taken charge. But, the official said, the weighty number of appearances had to be counted as a positive sign for the son's succession.

If anyone doubted the importance of the job of secretary-general of the party, the images broadcast of the cortege answered that question. Draped over Mr. Kim's huge, dark coffin, which, as it happened, was a black Lincoln hearse, was not the North Korean national flag, but the brilliant red flag of the party, with a hammer and sickle in the center.

A number of commentators noted that the images shown of top officials and family members before the bier, before the long funeral procession had begun, offered what was regarded as a revealing glimpse into the succession struggle.

Last week, when the first images of the mourners were shown, Mr. Kim's second wife, Kim Jong Ae, her stepson, More recently, however, she has been edited out of the frames, experts claim, suggesting that a potential rival for power has been pushed aside.

Analysts noted that in one scene of images, a wreath had been set up near the coffin with a ribbon proclaiming it a gift from the Ministry of Crude Oil Industry. Some experts said they had never heard of such a ministry — most of North Korea's energy comes from coal mined domestically — and called the image a sign that a new institution had been created.

Naewoo Press, a well-known Pyongyang watcher funded by the South Korean government, noted that Kim Jong Il was seen flanked by the defense minister and the prime minister. That was taken as a sign that he had won broad support.

Analysts said one reason for the extensive television broadcasts was to show the world that Kim Il Sung was beloved by his people. Pyongyang was shown to be a relatively attractive city with clean, tree-lined streets.

And the video images helped to at least partly dispel the reputation Kim Jong Il has of being erratic, irascible and distracted, and unfit to lead the nation. While he did not do much in front of the cameras besides look solemn and shake the hands of well-wishers, he came across as a dutiful son and a no-nonsense person, not as a wild terrorist or drunken playboy.

Some of the mourning of grief was clearly orchestrated. The people stood in a very orderly manner, with policemen in civilian clothes controlling the crowds.

Those in the front row shook and moaned far more than those in the back rows, who were less visible to the cameras. Diplomats in Pyongyang reported that traffic was banned throughout the city, forcing everyone to go to funeral ceremonies. Others were based in from the provinces.

North Korean radio reported that 2 million people, almost a tenth of the population, were in Pyongyang for the funeral proceedings.

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## Bucharest Water Is Cut In Face of a Shortage

Reuters

BUCHAREST — Authorities in Bucharest turned off the Romanian capital's water on Tuesday so that new pumping stations could be installed to overcome a chronic water shortage.

Hospitals and orphanages were being supplied with water in tankers by the Defense Ministry during the 48-hour shut-off.

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South Africa +	0-900-949-0001	Australia	083-1011-10	Austria +	000-425-007	Bahrain +	090717-1477
<b>AMERICAS</b>		Australia	1-800-481-4077	Belgium +	1-800-477-4000	Bangladesh +	000-1000
Argentina	001-300-777-1111	China +	106-13	Bulgaria +	000-217-7077	Burkina Faso +	0-902-15-1077
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Belize (Pay phone)	504	Hong Kong	000-1877	Denmark +	000-400-1011	Cambodia +	175-1877
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TODAY'S WEATHER — PARIS: Warm and partly cloudy. Temp. 65-75. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 65-75. LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 65-75. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 65-75. NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 65-75. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 65-75.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 14

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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PARIS, MONDAY, JULY 21, 1969

Established 1887

## MAN ON MOON

### Two Astronauts Land Craft Safely, Prepare to Walk on Surface Today

By Al Rossiter Jr.

SPACE CENTER, Houston, July 20, 1969 (UPI).—Man landed on the moon today.

Two pioneers from the planet Earth, American astronauts Neil A. Armstrong and Edwin E. Aldrin, flew their fragile spacecraft to a frightening but safe touchdown at 2017:40 GMT.

Soon after the landing, the astronauts recommended that they advance their walk on the lunar surface by five hours to start at 0100 GMT tomorrow. Ground control agreed.

Their landing realized the dreams of centuries. For the first time men actually rested on an alien world.

The lunar lander, called Eagle, balanced precariously on a jet of flame, settled with a gentle thump on the moon's Sea of Tranquility, near the lunar equator.

It appeared to be a perfect descent—though it had never been done before.

The thrusting descent engine kicked up dust as the Eagle landing craft hovered briefly before dropping the final few feet to the surface.

"Very smooth touchdown," Col. Aldrin reported with cool casualness shortly after the landing. Mr. Armstrong assessed himself from further reports, saying: "We're going to be busy for a moment."

Mr. Armstrong reported man's first landing on a planet other than his own with his voice barely raised from his normal, laconic delivery.

"Contact light on. Engine off. The Eagle has landed," he said.

Thus began the culmination of centuries of man's dreams, eight years of fantastic effort and the expenditure of \$24 billion.

#### 'Quite a Lot of Rocks' at Site

Mr. Armstrong made a quick description of the touchdown scene, saying there were "quite a lot of rocks and boulders" in sight. But ground control could not restrain its enthusiasm.

"Guys, that was one beautiful job," the mission controller called.

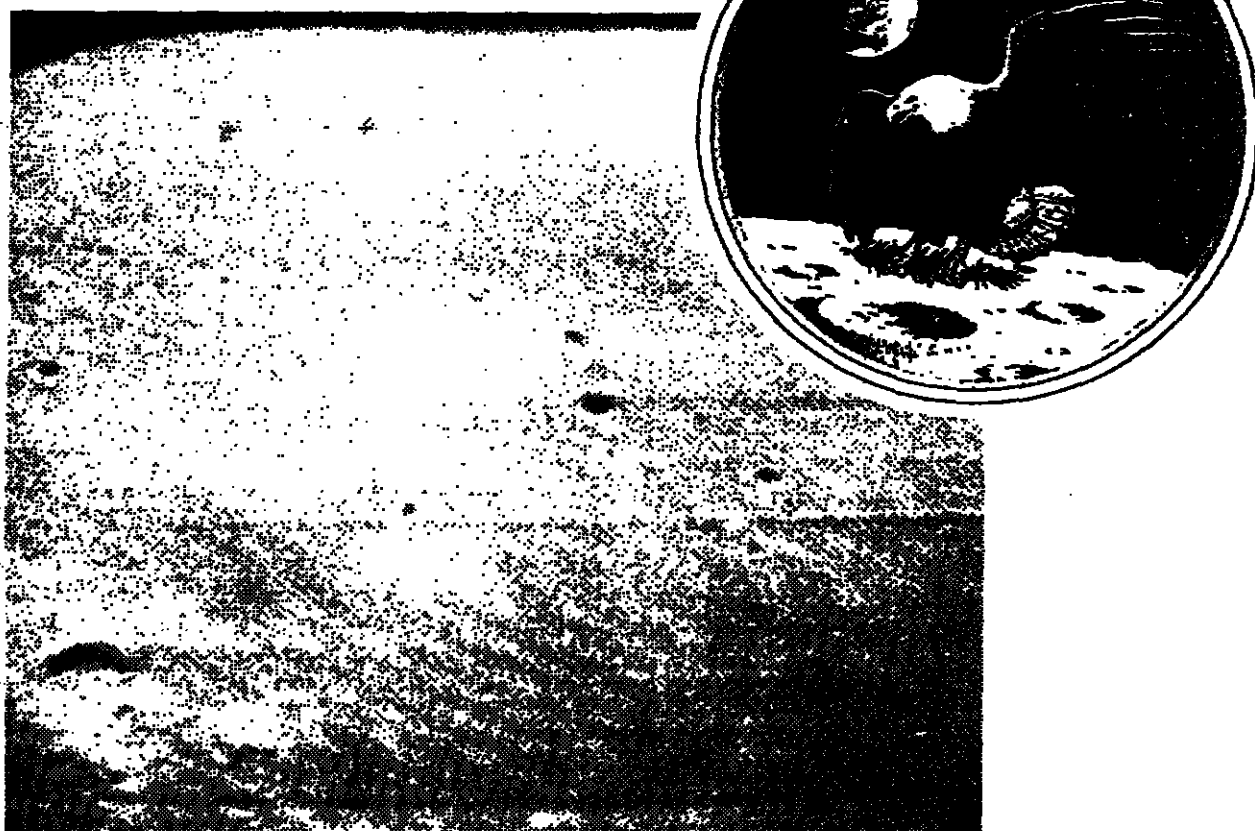
One of the most critical measurements was the spacecraft's tilt on the surface—a greater tilt than 12 degrees would doom the astronauts, since the ascent stage could not properly fire.

Ground control reported an angle of just over 4 degrees—well within take-off capability—and Mr. Armstrong confirmed that measurement.

Within seconds, ground control was addressing Eagle as "tranquility base." Mr. Armstrong found time to describe a bit of the descent.

He said the automatic guidance system was "taking us right into a football field size (area) of craters."

Mr. Armstrong said he took over control manually over the rock field "to find a reasonably smooth area."



This is the Apollo-11 primary landing site on the moon as seen from the hatch of the command module and telecast back to earth. At the time the craft was about 170 miles above the Sea of Tranquility before going into its lunar orbit.

"It looks like a collection of just about every variety of shapes, angularities, granularities, just about every variety of rocks you can find," Col. Aldrin reported.

Col. Aldrin said there didn't seem to be much color, but he said some rocks in view "look as though they will have some interesting color to them."

Later, Mr. Armstrong gave man's first description of earth as seen from the surface of the moon:

"It's big and bright and beautiful," he said.

Mr. Armstrong reported the astronauts' first reaction to moon gravity—only one-sixth of that on earth—"It's just like in an airplane." He said there was no difficulty in adapting to the lower gravity. "We seem used to it already."

Both he and Col. Aldrin sounded calm and unruffled by the first manned landing on the moon.

Ground control told them: "There are lots of smiling faces in this room, all over the world." Mr. Armstrong replied: "There are two of them here."

For several long minutes as the craft was descending the world seemed to stand still. The cool spacemen called out their final altitude figures as they dropped toward the lunar surface.

At 230 feet: "Coming down nicely."

At 75 feet: "Looking good."

At 30 feet: "Picking up some dust."

Then finally, at 2017:40 GMT: "Contact light on. Engine off. The Eagle has landed."

Nearly three hours after their touchdown on the moon, Col. Aldrin came on the air with a special message.

"This is the LM pilot," he said.

"I'd like to take this opportunity to ask every person listening in, wherever they may be, to pause for a moment and contemplate the events of the past few hours, and to give thanks in his or her own way."

Mr. Armstrong told ground control: "We'll be able to begin EVA (moonwalk) preparations in a half-hour or so."

Meantime, at 2325 GMT, Mr. Armstrong and Col. Aldrin were eating their first meal on the moon.

With the decision made to skip the first on-the-moon rest period, the astronauts moved quickly into the difficult, sometimes laborious preparations for the moon walk.

One of these involved placing a filter over the valve which will vent oxygen to depressurize the Eagle. This is a decontamination device, designed to avoid polluting the moon's surface with any organisms the Eagle atmosphere may contain.

Then Mr. Armstrong and Col. Aldrin began to don their moonwalking back packs—about a 45-minute job, and a hard one.

Mr. Armstrong and Col. Aldrin were scheduled to spend about two and one-half hours on the moon's surface and then return to the lunar module for a rest period.

#### No Change in Lift-Off Time

Space agency officials said they did not expect the lift-off of the lunar module from the moon to be changed from 1755 GMT tomorrow. It will later link up with the command module carrying Col. Michael Collins in orbit around the moon.

At the time of the landing the moon was about 238,548 miles from earth.

Col. Collins was poised to swoop in and rescue his colleagues, had anything gone wrong. But now that they are on the lunar surface, they are beyond his reach.

"Out the window is a relatively level plain cratered with a thoroughly large number of craters of the 5-to-50-foot variety and some small 20-to-30-foot-high and literally thousands of one and two-foot craters around the area," Mr. Armstrong said.

"We see some angular blocks several hundred feet in front of us."

Ironically—after all the controversy over whether sending men rather than machines into space was worthwhile—Mr. Armstrong indicated that the mission might have ended in disaster without a man at Eagle's controls.

He said he had to "take over manually and fly it over the rock area" toward which the guidance system was pointing the craft. The automatic system was bringing them straight down into a crater, which was surrounded "for about one or two crater diameters" with jagged boulders.

Mr. Armstrong said he flew Eagle to a "relatively good area" and brought it down in a swirl of dust.

The rock samples the astronauts will collect is one of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

#### Other News

##### Kennedy Faces Charge After Fatal Accident

A 20-year-old woman, a former secretary of the late Robert F. Kennedy, was killed early Sunday when a car driven by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy plunged off a bridge near Martha's Vineyard. It was reported that the senator, who was unharmed, would be charged with leaving the scene of an accident. The accident occurred shortly after midnight. Sen. Kennedy, who said he had walked around in "shock," reported it to police some eight hours later. Page 5.



Sen. Edward M. Kennedy

##### 5 Egyptian Planes Reported Shot Down

Five Egyptian and two Israeli planes were shot down over the Suez Canal today, an Israeli spokesman reported. Day-long fighting along the canal started after an Israeli raid on an Egyptian island fortress in the Gulf of Suez. Page 6.

##### Nixon Plans to Outline New Welfare Policy

President Nixon will outline a "dramatic new approach" to welfare in a television broadcast Aug. 8, the White House announced. He will also discuss sharing of federal revenue with states and cities, revision of manpower training programs and reorganization of the Office of Economic Opportunity. Page 5.

##### Wheeler Doubts Lull Means De-Escalation

Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said in Saigon that the lull in Vietnam fighting does not seem to mean de-escalation by the enemy. Before leaving Vietnam after an inspection tour, the general also denied that three North Vietnamese regiments had, as recently reported, been withdrawn across the Demilitarized Zone. Page 5.

#### Nixon Leads U.S. in Prayer For Astronauts' Safe Return

WASHINGTON, July 20 (UPI).—President Nixon today led the nation in prayers for a successful moon landing and safe return of the U.S. astronauts.

Mr. Nixon set up a moon watch in the White House following religious services in the east room at 11 a.m. He planned to track the mission through the day and through the early Monday morning hours when man was to set his foot on the lunar surface.

Today was Mr. Nixon's six-month anniversary in the White House, but he had to be reminded of it. He laughed when asked whether there was any connection between the anniversary and the moon landing.

The highlight of the church service was the reading by Col. Frank A. Borman, the astronaut of the first ten verses of Genesis, the same passage read while the Apollo-8 mission he commanded circled the moon last Christmas Eve.

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#### Astronauts' Conversation

### As Eagle Descends on Moon

HOUSTON, July 20 (UPI).—Excerpts from conversations between the crew of Apollo-11 and mission control in Houston:

APOLLO CONTROL (1745 GMT): We are now less than two minutes from reacquiring the spacecraft on the 13th revolution. When next we hear from them the lunar module should be undocked from the command and service module. We are presently about 25 minutes away from the separation burn which will be performed by Mike Collins in the command module to give the LM and the CSM a separation distance at the descent orbit insertion maneuver of about 20 miles...

HOUSTON: Hello Eagle, we are standing by. Over.

HOUSTON: Eagle, we see you on the steerable. Over.

EAGLE: Roger. Undocked.

HOUSTON: Roger. How does it look?

EAGLE: The Eagle has wings.

HOUSTON: Roger.

EAGLE: Looking good.

HOUSTON: Roger.

HOUSTON (1802 GMT): Columbia, on my mark, 9:30 to ignition. Mark 9:30.

HOUSTON: You're looking good for separation. You are go for separation Columbia. Over.

COLUMBIA: Okay.

I'd like to take this opportunity to ask

every person listening in, wherever

and wherever they may be, to pause for a

moment and contemplate the events

of the past few hours and to give thanks

in his or her own way.

—Edwin A. Aldrin, from the lunar module Eagle on the moon's surface, July 20, 1969.

COLUMBIA: Eagle one minute to take. Take care.

EAGLE: See you later.

COLUMBIA: You've got a fine-looking flying machine there, Eagle, despite the fact you're upside down.

EAGLE: Somebody's upside down.

EAGLE (1814 GMT): We're going right down U.S. 1, Mike.

COLUMBIA: I just got some unexplained roll thruster activity. I might have bumped a hand control.

HOUSTON: Roger. We'll look at it.

APOLLO CONTROL: This is Apollo control. We've had loss of signal now and the

spacecraft Eagle has been given a go for descent orbit insertion...

When next we acquire the lunar module it should be at an altitude of about 18 nautical miles on way down to the low point of about 50,000 feet from where the power descent to the lunar surface will begin.

As the spacecraft went around the corner all systems on both vehicles looked very good...

HOUSTON (1849 GMT): Eagle, Houston. You are go for D.O.I. (descent orbit insertion).

EAGLE: Roger. Go for D.O.I. ATOLLO CONTROL (1808



# Herald Tribune

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## Berlusconi's Betrayal

Only months ago, Silvio Berlusconi rode to power on public disgust with Italy's bribery-ridden network of politicians and businessmen. Last Wednesday, he outraged the country with a decree that he had asked Italians to trust him as the only person running for high public office who was not tainted by the scandal that followed the "clean hands" anti-corruption investigation — and they did. Now, even as he talks of amending the decree, many are having second thoughts.

Italians saw the magistrates who conducted the investigation as the only moral players in Italy's grimy political culture. Prime Minister Berlusconi has abruptly cast off his campaign image as a tribune of clean government and seeks to limit their investigations into past political sleaze.

Until last Wednesday, unease about the new government had focused on Mr. Berlusconi's coalition partners: the National Alliance, descended from Mussolini's Fascist Party, and the Northern League, which hopes to undo Italian unification. Now he has shifted misgivings from his allies to himself. His decree detonated street protests and scathing editorials. The disgraced magistrates have requested reassignment. Mr. Berlusconi's coalition partners have taken issue with him.

Pretrial detention, rescinded by Mr. Berlusconi's decree, is obnoxious to civil libertarians and rare in the United States for those who can afford bail. But it has been normal legal practice in Italy and became a valuable tool for preventing suspects in the political corruption scandal from covering their tracks. It should not be selectively eliminated as a special

favor to the powerful and well connected. Potential beneficiaries of last Wednesday's decree, which also barred publishing the names of corruption suspects, include Mr. Berlusconi's own brother, Paolo, who faces trial later this year, and his old political patron, former Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, now evading the reach of Italian authorities in Tunisia.

The "clean hands" investigation was the first real challenge to the permanent governing coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists and smaller parties that ran Italy for their own benefit throughout the Cold War. The prosecutions reawakened public idealism and promised better government. But instead of the morally renewed "Second Republic" that Mr. Berlusconi promised voters last March, he now offers a caricature of the old regime, in which power is concentrated in one person's hands rather than in a broadly representative political class.

Mr. Berlusconi, under pressure from his coalition partners, suggested on Monday that he might yield to critics and alter the language of the decree. It is to the credit of the Northern League and the National Alliance that they resisted curbing the prosecutors. These parties deserve to be judged as much by their present actions as by their past associations.

What is important is not which politicians or parties end up on top in Rome. The dangerous element to this crisis is that it is likely to produce further disillusionment with all elected politicians. It is in such disillusionment with democracy, not the heritage of the National Alliance, that the real danger of a fascist revival lies.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Rethink Export Controls

Export controls require a balance between two imperatives: American interests. The purpose is to prevent goods of military value from getting into the wrong hands abroad. Loosening the controls increases the risk. Tightening them interferes with economic growth by making it harder to sell goods abroad, especially in the high-technology sectors where getting to the market fast is essential. Two bills coming to the floor of the House of Representatives would rewrite the rules for exporting what the experts call dual-use items, which can be used for either military or peaceful purposes. Machine tools are an example. So are chemicals.

The bills represent the two sides of the debate. The Foreign Affairs Committee's bill is based on the argument that the Cold War is over and in any case advanced technology is no longer an American monopoly; effective controls have to be cooperative, with a free flow except to the renegade countries that do not respect the international rules. The Armed Services Committee's bill reflects the opposite view that while the Soviet Union may have vanished, America still has other adversaries, and some have nuclear ambitions; and while most governments may have good intentions, few have sufficiently reliable export controls of their own to prevent transshipment of American technology

to the renegade and terrorist countries. The House might keep two criteria in mind. Because most products are made in more than one place, controlling American exports alone will not suffice to protect American security; legislation needs to encourage international cooperation. Second, the process of making decisions inside the executive branch is crucial. At present, when one agency disagrees with another the application for an export license can fall indefinitely into limbo while the frustrated exporters watch their foreign customers turn to other suppliers.

Both bills would put time limits on the decision process, but the Foreign Affairs Committee's bill does it more simply. Congress hates this subject, with its unfathomable technical issues and its huge commercial stakes. There is always a strong temptation to find ways to kill or postpone export controls bills. But American exports are now approaching half a trillion dollars' worth of goods a year, and the procedures that were adequate in the past are becoming unmanageably cumbersome and costly. The Foreign Affairs Committee's bill is, in general, preferable. But even the most hesitant member of the House can take heart, for either of these bills would be preferable to the present obsolete law.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Gluttony + Sloth = Fat

America is the home of a dessert called Death by Chocolate. It is the home of the quarter-pounder with a side of fries, of pastries on rye, of chili rellenos and nachos, of barbecue, glazed doughnuts and fettuccini Alfredo. It is a country in which touch-tone will bring the stay-at-home pizza with everything within minutes; the country whose television ads for broiling T-bones or sizzling fried shrimp could have swayed Saint Jerome. It is a country whose restaurants sing with "I really shouldn't, but..." and "Go ahead, you deserve it." America is a land of couch potatoes, where labor-saving devices do the physical work and computer games replace active sports. Is it any wonder that America is also a country of dangerously overweight people?

According to a recent study by the National Center for Health Statistics, the number of adults characterized as overweight in the United States has jumped to an astonishing one-third of the population. "Overweight" in this case means being about 20 percent or more above a person's desirable weight. Since the figures for "desirable weight" have moved upward in the last decade or so, total poundage — even at 20 percent over — may be considerable. So are the attendant health risks. Excess weight has been linked to cardiovascular disease, hypertension, adult-onset diabetes and some forms of cancer, among other diseases.

Once, when work and school and the grocery store were a two-mile hike away, Americans could afford the calories they consumed. But not now, not when millions spend four or five hours a day in front of

a television set — along with a bag of chips, a bowl of buttered popcorn and a six-pack — and there is a car or two in every driveway. "There is no commitment to obesity as a public health problem," said Dr. William Dietz, director of clinical nutrition at the New England Medical Center in Boston. "We've ignored it, and blamed it on gluttony and sloth."

If one definition of a public health problem is its cost to the nation, then obesity qualifies. According to a study done by Dr. Graham A. Colditz, who teaches at Harvard Medical School, it cost America an estimated \$68.8 billion in 1990.

But what is wrong with blaming it on gluttony and sloth? True, some unfortunate overweight people have an underlying physical or genetic problem. But for most Americans the problem is with two of the seven deadly sins.

Losing weight is a desperately difficult business. Preventing gain is not. Consumer information is everywhere, and there can be few adults who truly believe that hot dogs, fries, a soda and a couple of Twinkies make a good lunch. But they eat them anyway.

As more and more Americans became educated to the risks of smoking, so more and more gave up the habit. Now it appears that Americans need an intensive education in the risks of stuffing themselves and failing to exercise. Given the seductiveness of chocolate and cheese, the couch and the car, that habit will be hard to break. But if an ounce of prevention can obviate a pound of fat, it is well worth the struggle.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Europe's Core May Have to Blaze the Union's Trail

By Roy Denman

BRUSSELS — When John Major not only single-handedly vetoed the choice of Britain's 11 fellow member states for president of the European Commission but then triumphantly secured the appointment of a less federal politician, his Tory supporters cheered him to the echo. When the cheers died away, he would have been wise to look up Robert Southey's "The Battle of Blenheim."

And everybody praised the Duke Who such a fight did win. But what good came of it at last? Quoth little Peterkin. Why that I cannot tell, said he, But 'twas a famous victory. Likewise, Prime Minister Major's victory is a hollow one.

When he next has a problem on which he needs the help of his European Union colleagues, he will find the leaders of France, Germany and Belgium (whose candidate he blocked) lying in wait with a large hatchet.

The next president of the Commission, assuming that the European Parliament will not try to block the appointment, will be a Luxembourg. As such he will feel himself far closer, on grounds of geography and history, to the two great powers on his borders than to the odd man out across the Channel, particularly because it has recently been spurned in favor of Germany by President Bill Clinton. A French-German-European Commission

axis will not be a great deal for Mr. Major.

The impression given by British government sources is that Monsieur Jacques Santer, the Luxembourg, is an amiable poodle. His record shows that he is not. He might conceivably think of demonstrating this sharply to Mr. Major.

The job of Commission president was one of a wider portfolio of international jobs, including that of secretary-general of the OECD. The British had a prestigious candidate. He now has no hope. There are two wider considerations. The affair has once again brought home to Britain's European partners (particularly after the British defeat in March on the blocking minority issue) the extraordinary degree of misunderstanding in Britain of European issues.

The British, for example, talk of a federalism as a centralized tyranny. Tell that to a Bavarian and he will burst out laughing — pausing perhaps to ask when the British, as the most centralized regime in Europe, plan to give Scotland and Wales the degree of autonomy enjoyed by the German Länder.

Again, to make out that the Belgian prime minister is a raving federalist is quite dotty. Anyone who has spent any time in the country knows that it is so decentralized as barely to remain together.

It is as if the British look at the rest of Europe in a huge distorting mirror, like the ones to be found in the fairgrounds of old, which showed anyone peering into it as a monster or a hobgoblin.

The reason for this is not just traditional British insularity. It is partly a lack of leadership from a divided, unpopular government, well past its shelf life. Partly the antics of noisy Tory Europhobes in Parliament who know as much about Continental Europe as they do about Mongolia.

And it is partly the British press, a large part of which — the leading tabloid, and 60 percent of the broadsheets — is owned by two nonresident foreigners who loathe Europe and ensure that their papers give it the same treatment as Pravda used to give the United States at the height of the Cold War.

The second wider consideration relates to what is now going to happen. The great achievements of the Union over nearly 30 years had to be spearheaded by the Commission. The single market, the Single Act, the successful negotiations for entry of 10 new members, successful participation in three world trade negotiations, the launching of the drive for economic and monetary union — none of that would have happened without Commission leadership. But a different ball game is now about to start.

The next leap forward will not depend essentially on the Commission. It will

come some time after the results of the German elections this October and the French presidential election next May. For a second conference (after Maastricht) on the future organization of the Union is due to be held in 1996.

It shapes up as a bust, because the several members want quite different things. Britain wants nothing more than a free trade area. Some others cannot yet afford a common currency. It would hardly be sensible to expect much from a group of aeronautical engineers designing a plane, when one group insists on nothing more than a glider while the rest are working on a jet fighter.

So there seems much to be said for the proposal, put forward by the French minister for European affairs in May, that a hard core of European Union states should commit themselves in 1996 to carry out all its policies, not just those that suit individual members. This could mean early creation of an economic and political union of, say, six countries.

It would be a step as momentous as the Treaty of Rome in 1957. Initially it would be divisive, just as in 1957. But the integration of Europe is not going to stand still, and there are moments in history when the only way forward is for those who can to blaze the trail; in time the others will catch up. Perhaps, after a change of government, even the British.

International Herald Tribune

## The Syria Question: Better a Peace With 'the Devil You Know'?

By John K. Cooley

NICOSIA — King Hussein's historic decision to meet Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in Washington next Monday to hasten a Jordan-Israel peace treaty ranks with the boldest moves he has made in his 42 years of rule.

Both that impending meeting and the passing of North Korea's Kim Il Sung raise urgent questions for Syria's President Hafez Assad. King Hussein's decision to break with his previous cautious policy of waiting for more progress toward Syria-Israel peace, partly out of respect for President Assad's wishes, was keenly felt in Damascus, just ending a week of national mourning for Kim Il Sung. The pariah North Korean state, since the breakup of the ex-Soviet Union, has become Syria's main arms supplier.

While King Hussein, Mr. Rabin and their peace teams meet in Washington and on the Israel-Jordan border, U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher — now armed with an unprecedented public recognition by the Israeli foreign minister, Shimon Peres, of Syria's sovereignty over the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights — renews his efforts in Jerusalem and Damascus on the far

tougher issue of Syria-Israel peace.

It is not difficult to imagine the mixed emotions of King Hussein. Both his grandfather, King Abdallah, and President Sadat of Egypt were assassinated by Arab extremists for talking peace with Israel. King Hussein has sought, and apparently gained, assurances from President Bill Clinton that the United States will forgive Jordan's debt and help to modernize its armed forces. The king, at 59 the survivor of many plots, was never one to let his reason be overpowered by fear.

For Mr. Assad, the stakes are equally high. The Syrian president lacks the firm domestic base that King Hussein has fashioned in Jordan. Although neither man is in the best of health, Mr. Assad has failed to build democratic-based institutions and has not established a clear line of succession.

In North Korea, as Syrians observed, a far more rigid dictatorship coped with its succession problem by designating Kim Il Sung's son, Kim Jong Il, as the new "Great Leader." This is unlikely to work in Syria. A car accident in January killed the

president's much-loved son and presumed heir, Basil, who was 32.

His father had made Basil, a popular army major and athlete, the head of a kind of private intelligence service. Many Syrians hoped he would become a fair-minded head of state who might even reform and modernize Syria's sclerotic police-state system.

What Basil was doing before his fatal car crash was compiling a sort of data bank on corruption among the competing Syrian business and political elites.

After Basil's death, his father placed his oldest surviving son, 29-year-old Bashar, in charge of some of the same data-gathering activity. This leads some Syrians to believe that Bashar, who had been a captain in the army medical corps, is now in line to succeed his father.

Syria's 1973 constitution poses, at least on paper, a problem for any of Mr. Assad's four surviving children to succeed him: It requires a president to be at least 40 years old.

Other possible successors include his younger brother Rifaat, shrewd and ambitious but unpop-

ular after a bid for power following the president's 1983 illness; Vice President Abdel Halim Khaddam, a foreign affairs expert; and several senior military men who, unlike Mr. Khaddam, belong to the ruling but minority Alawite sect of Islam.

What Israel and U.S. analysts now must ponder is whether this confused situation, coupled with Mr. Assad's poor health, makes haste imperative in reaching a Syria-Israel peace treaty.

Mr. Assad is reputed to be a tough negotiator but a man of his word. Because he is also an iron figure of charisma and stability in a traditionally unstable nation, his prestige would uphold any peace treaty he signed with Israel until long after his death.

But after the successful signing of the PLO-Israel accord in Washington in September, an accord which Mr. Assad believes will weaken Syria and the common Arab front, some different views were expressed in Israel.

"Let Assad stew for a while, while we settle with the Palestinians and Jordan first," said, in effect, some supporters of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. The concept — perhaps since abandoned

by Israeli leaders, now that Foreign Minister Peres has recognized Syrian sovereignty over the Golan Heights — implied a kind of peacetime Israeli-Palestinian-Jordanian economic federation, leaving Syria out.

A counterargument (heard in Washington more during the Bush administration than it is today) is that Mr. Assad's health has declined since his 1983 heart attack, and that it would be better to sign peace "with the devil you know."

Israel and Secretary of State Christopher face an awesome task. Mr. Assad wants the Golan Heights returned soon. The Rabin government demands that Syria first sign a full peace, with open borders, an Israeli Embassy in Damascus and full trade. The Israelis so far have signaled only a partial military withdrawal.

Both the Israeli and the Syrian peoples have been conditioned to view the other as an implacable enemy. To bridge the chasm will take the most imaginative and energetic statecraft possible.

The writer, an ABC news correspondent and author based in Cyprus, contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

## Haiti: Because America Can't Walk Away, It Will Have to Go In

By William Raspberry

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton, we are told, has not made a decision about going to war in Haiti. Maybe he hasn't. But with American service personnel engaged in Haiti-like maneuvers, with 2,000 U.S. Marines already deployed off the Haitian coast and with U.S. warplanes broadcasting speeches in which the ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide vows to return to the island, it certainly looks as if President Clinton has made a decision.

"The end of the day is approaching," Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott told a CNN audience on Saturday. He said he hoped that the military leaders who have run Haiti since Father Aristide's ouster in a 1991 coup would step down voluntarily, but he added: "We can't wait forever."

Senator John Warner, Republican of Virginia, said on Saturday that he sensed "almost a war fever" in Washington, adding that he questioned the appropriateness of an invasion.

Walter E. Fauntroy used to be the former congressman from the District of Columbia and chairman for 15 years of a bipartisan congressional task force on Haiti. He says the Clinton administration has pretty much run out of options.

"We're down to two choices," he told me in an interview. "Either we go in, or we walk away."

The liberal Democrat, Baptist minister and consultant on international finance and trade said his reluctant choice was to go in. It is a position he does not like being in. He has been pushing for a negotiated settlement of Haiti's

governmental crisis since the beginning, refusing even to join the bandwagon for economic sanctions, let alone military action. He still thinks he is right, and not merely because of his nonviolent philosophy as a longtime lieutenant of Martin Luther King Jr.

He believes that the reason Bill Clinton, and George Bush before him, could not find a way out of the Haitian mess is that they did not know enough. "Knowledge is power. If they had had more knowledge about Haiti, its people and its history, they would have had the power to resolve the situation without resort to violence."

Did Mr. Fauntroy have that knowledge? "I knew that an embargo was wrong, because the sick would get

sicker and the poor poorer," he told me. "The last person to go wanting for food or medicine would be the one with the gun."

"I knew that an embargo would frustrate what our task force had been doing — seeking to attract labor-intensive industry to the island as a way of dealing with the energetic but largely illiterate population. It was predictable that an embargo would drive those businesses into the eager arms of places like the Dominican Republic and Honduras and Costa Rica."

"We spent a lot of years trying to help Haiti recover from a French-led land scheme that had pretty much deforested the place. We launched a reforestation program to keep the soil from washing into the sea. Well, the first result of the embargo was an oil shortage, which meant that the people began cutting down the trees to make charcoal."

There were subtler things, too, that a greater U.S. knowledge of Haiti might have accomplished, Mr. Fauntroy believes.

The ouster of Jean-Claude (Baby Doc) Duvalier in 1986 involved not just pressure of the sort that the Clinton administration is applying to the present military leaders but also the deliberate nurturing of a centrist political faction capable of crafting the constitution that would be the basis of democracy.

By promoting the centrists we were able to isolate the extremes — both those on the right, with their penchant for violence, and those on the left, who wanted

nothing less than the complete leveling of the society.

"It also split the military, so that centrist military leaders could come to the fore and help put together a constitution with checks and balances — a sharp break with Haiti's history."

The last chance for a resumption of that policy — and of an effort by the present ambassador, William Swing, to cultivate members of the Haitian parliament in order to work out a process for Father Aristide's eventual return — was scuttled a year ago when Father Aristide refused to abide by a resolution reached by a multiparty conference in Miami, Mr. Fauntroy believes.

Now, he said, the choices are to go in and walk away. And each option has its problems.

Going in would give the invaders control, but it would saddle them with the responsibility of running Haiti for a decade or longer — not merely to maintain the peace but to resume the very efforts that Mr. Fauntroy's task force started years ago. "Conquest is easy; occupation is hard."

But if America does not go in, he says, the thugs will stay in charge of what would surely be an outlaw territory and a transshipment point for U.S.-bound narcotics. And worse: The immigration problem that has driven the Clinton administration to the brink would only grow worse.

"It's in our national interest to stop this outflow," he concludes. "We've got to go in."

The Washington Post

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: Hawaiian Republic

PARIS — A Republic has been proclaimed in Hawaii, as a solution of the crisis that reigned in the islands ever since the United States Government refused to annex them. A Republic was the necessary outcome, as the reins of power were held by Republicans, though the Government was monarchical. Hawaii is now going to add a President of a Republic.

### 1919: Successful Spring

VIENNA — The Hungarian Bolsheviks always manage to be surprisingly well informed of the intentions of the Entente. Thanks to their wireless telegraph installation which is situated just outside Budapest, they intercept all messages sent from the Eiffel Tower to General Franchet d'Espèrey. They have obtained possession of the Entente code,

which, of course, is frequently changed. Soviet secret service agents are at work at Segedin, with instructions to obtain at all costs the wireless code. These agents have evidently accomplished their work successfully, for the Soviet Government is able to forestall every move made either by the Roumanians or by the Counter-Revolutionary Government, which is harbored at Segedin under French protection.

### 1944: Tokyo Shake-Up

NEW YORK — [From our New York edition:] Premier General Hideki Tojo's "entire cabinet" has resigned, the Japanese Domei agency announced yesterday (July 19). The announcement came a day after Tojo had been divested of his concurrent post as army chief of staff in continuation of a Japanese high command shake-up that began two days ago.

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## O P I N I O N

## The July 20 Attack on Hitler Brightens a Dark Heritage

By Gordon A. Craig

MENLO PARK, California — A month before the attempt on Hitler's life in July 1944, the leaders of the military conspiracy were beset by intimations of failure and a feeling that they would almost certainly be misunderstood and rejected by the German people.

Major General Henning von Tresckow, however, refused to yield to this discouragement. In a meeting with his friend Claus von Stauffenberg, who was, a few weeks later, to place the bomb under the map table in Hitler's headquarters in Rastenburg, General

## 1944 GERMANY 1994

Tresckow said, "The attempt must succeed, coûte que coûte. It is no longer a matter of its practicality, but a matter of demonstrating to the world and before history that the resistance movement dared the decisive gamble. Beside that everything else is a matter of indifference."

The bomb plot did not succeed in its immediate objective. Hitler survived to witness the deaths of all those who had planned and executed it, some of whom died in great agony, hanging from butchers' hooks in Plötzensee Prison in Berlin. But the demonstration that General Tresckow had insisted on was made, and if the shadow of Hitler still hangs over Germany, it is lightened by the memory of brave men and women who gave their lives to put an end to his cruelties.

In the 50th year after their sacrifice that memory seems brighter than ever. This year has already seen the publication of several new books about the resistance, including, most recently, one by the senior editor of the daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, the

Hitler biographer J. C. Fest, and a tribute to her friends in the resistance by Marion Countess Dönhoff, one of the publishers of the Hamburg weekly *Die Zeit*.

Countess Dönhoff is highly critical of the Western governments for failing to acknowledge the existence of a German resistance and for refusing to assist it. She points out that in June 1942, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden was incredulous when approached on the subject, taking the position that until Hitler's German enemies gave public proof of their feelings, by taking some positive action, they deserved no credence.

When Louis P. Lochner, the longtime Berlin bureau chief of *The Associated Press*, had tried earlier to convey a message from the resistance to Franklin Roosevelt, he was advised by the White House that this would be highly embarrassing to the president.

These incidents are perhaps more understandable than Countess Dönhoff is prepared to admit. Once the war had begun, the time was past when any Western leader was willing to appear to be treating with Germans of any description, and by the early '40s to do so would have flown in the face of the doctrine of unconditional surrender, declared at Casablanca, and was certain to inflame the suspicions of the Soviet government.

As for helping the resistance, the only possibility of that had been before war broke out. If at the time of the Sudeten crisis in September 1938, the Western powers had let it be known that they would resist by force of arms any attempt by Hitler to carry out his aggres-

sive intentions against Czechoslovakia, they would have done a great deal to validate the German resistance movement. Had Hitler then tried to go to war, the generals could have put into effect the plan they had devised to arrest him, and it is possible that they would have received public support. Instead, Neville Chamberlain went to Berchtesgaden and then to Munich.

After the outbreak of hostilities, there was nothing practical that the Western powers, with their own backs to the wall, could have done. The resistance leaders were left to their own devices, which were scant. They could not think of trying to build a mass movement against the Nazis in a country under the control of the secret police, who ruthlessly stamped out any sign of oppositional activity.

They had to operate through individual groups of intellectuals, civil servants, Socialists, diplomats and soldiers, which were largely uncoordinated and rarely fully informed about what other groups were doing.

Countess Dönhoff tells us that General Tresckow and Hans Oster, leading figures in the military conspiracy, never saw or spoke to each other but communicated through intermediaries, and that she herself was on friendly terms with the ambassador Ulrich von Hassell and corresponded with him regularly but never knew that he was, like her, working for the same cause. Such secrecy was necessary, but it made for inefficiency and mistakes, and it is not surprising that, in the end, the attempt actually killed Hitler. One can only guess. If the conspirators had succeeded in winning control over the whole of the armed

forces and the state administration and had been able to immobilize the SS and the secret police — and this is by no means a foregone conclusion — they could have stopped the killing in the camps and saved millions of lives, since most of the deaths there took place after September 1944.

There is little likelihood, however, that their action would have changed the nature of the peace imposed upon Germany by the Allies. The country would in all likelihood have been partitioned and occupied as it was after 1945. The only difference would have been that this would have been blamed by many Germans upon the resistance rather than upon Hitler.

In consequence, the nature of West German politics would probably have been markedly different than it turned out to be, and progress toward democracy much more problematical. Resistance leaders like General Ludwig Beck and Karl Friedrich Goerdeler were hopelessly old-fashioned in their political views and more inclined to monarchy than to democracy. Their contribution to postwar politics could only have been provocative and divisive. Neoliberalism almost certainly would have become a strong political force, and communism a persistent one. In all probability, the forces that destroyed the Weimar Republic would have resurfaced.

But this is all speculation. What history tells us is that in July 1944 the forces of resistance to Hitler made their desperate gamble and lost, but that in doing so they redeemed the past and built a bridge to the future.

The writer is professor emeritus of history at Stanford University. He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

## The Resistance Is Honored Rather Late in the Day

By Donald Koblit

BERLIN — This Wednesday they will celebrate the attempted assassination of a German chancellor. The celebrants are not the Red Army Faction or Middle East terrorists but the entire German political establishment, and they will be honoring the 50th anniversary of the attempted assassination of Chancellor Adolf Hitler on July 20, 1944.

It may seem ironic that a failed attempt at high treason by a group of reactionary German aristocrats is a

significance that would have made even more sense in the years after the war, when the events were painfully fresh. There was a turning point in 1952, when a Nazi apologist, General Otto Ernst Remer, was convicted of slander for calling Colonel Stauffenberg and his cohorts "traitors." The case had been brought by several co-conspirators who had escaped the Nazi purge. A German court sentenced Remer to three months in prison, referred to the bomb plotters as "heroes" and declared that the Hitler regime had been an "illegal state."

Colonel Stauffenberg's rehabilitation has continued apace ever since. The wives and children of the martyred conspirators were ignored after the war and many suffered serious deprivation during Germany's economic miracle in the 1950s, although the Remer verdict made it possible for some of the widows to receive military pensions.

Like so much else in modern Germany, the time down the center of the country, which still exists despite the disappearance of the wall, the machine guns and the barbed wire, also separates two traditions of memorializing the German resistance.

In the former East Germany, it was the Communist underground, with imprisoned resistance fighters such as Erich Honecker, who were celebrated for their struggle against Nazi Germany. It is no longer acceptable, after the fall of the German Democratic Republic, to remember the Communist martyrs.

Their place has been taken by two college students, the "Geschwister Scholl" ("brother and sister Scholl"), who organized a small group of students to distribute anti-regime literature and were beheaded by the Nazis.

In Germany, they celebrate anniversaries like a small shopkeeper anxious for additional trade.

In the past few years, they have noted the half-century mark of the Nuremberg race laws, the invasion of Poland and the uprising and destruction of the Warsaw Ghetto.

This relentless grinding through the greatest sins of the 20th century is slowly reaching its natural climax.

Wednesday's anniversary is the only one of these painful memorials in which the German people can identify with the heroes and victims of the hour. Perhaps letting them have their martyrs is not too much to ask. But it is a shame that the German establishment couldn't resist politicizing the event.

The German presidency is a largely ceremonial office, which was elevated to a new level of moral authority by Richard von Weizsäcker through eloquent speeches on precisely such occasions — most memorably in 1985, on the 40th anniversary of the end of the war.

It would have been natural for the new president, Roman Herzog, to have gotten his baptism of fire on this occasion.

But Chancellor Helmut Kohl, four months away from a national election, brushed aside his party colleague and insisted that he and he alone speak on this sacred day.

It's hard to build legends with parochial politics.

The writer, a lawyer, was a State Department legal adviser in Berlin from 1985 to 1989. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Rushdie and Nasrin

Regarding the editorial "Murder Is Murder" and "Dear Taslima, It Is Not You Who Has Done Wrong" (Opinion, July 15) by Salman Rushdie:

The writings of Taslima Nasrin of Bangladesh, like those of Salman Rushdie, are the product of poor taste. But, of course, the controversy has little to do with taste and even less to do with accountability, sensibility or sensitivity. At issue is freedom of expression.

In Britain, the government has condemned the call by Iranian religious leaders for Mr. Rushdie's death and protested the intended infringement of its sovereignty. In Bangladesh, the government has stopped short of bringing criminal charges against those who pose a threat to Ms. Nasrin's life. Democracy's three pillars — a free press, the rule of law and respect for human rights — are as yet too frail in Bangladesh to withstand the test of debate and dissent.

Islam is not at issue nor, for that matter, is secularism. Islam is generally taught very badly and often quite harshly in Bangladesh and South Asia as a whole. Why else do we have our Nasrins and Rushdies? And how else to explain the secularism they profess with such eloquence and avidity except to escape the man-made fanatical face of a beautiful faith?

The obvious common ground between the two, as manifested in their writings, is a shared hatred of the mullahs and a distorted vision of Islam. In a sense, both are "Midnight's Children," rootless products of our time, whose outrageous blasphemies drew applause and anger, respectively, among two still deeply divided cultures.

Like Mr. Rushdie, Ms. Nasrin finally succeeded in offending the community to which she belongs. But

no one ought to deny her or anyone else freedom of expression.

A. R. SHAMS-UD DOHA, London.

The writer is a former foreign minister of Bangladesh.

The diplomatic demerit by the Bangladeshi ambassador to the United States, Humayun Kabir, justifying the threat to murder the author Taslima Nasrin, who is in hiding after fundamentalist Islamic clerics offered a reward for her death, is even more obscene than the statement of the Egyptian cleric, Sheikh Mohammed Ghazali, who said that "a secularist represents a danger to society and the nation, and hence it is the duty of the government to kill him." He was testifying for the defense of the Islamic militants who had gunned down Farag Foad, one of Egypt's best-known authors.

Taslima Nasrin is not just a "female Salman Rushdie," but one of a growing list of authors targeted for death by religious fundamentalists all over the world. In Algeria, Mohammed Boukhabza, a sociologist, was killed by a group of Muslims who burst into his home, tied him up and slit his throat in front of his young daughter. Farooq Sajjad, a Pakistani doctor and devout Muslim in the town of Gujranwala, was murdered because he had slipped over a stove and accidentally burned a page of the Koran.

No pretensions of "Third World cultural identity" can justify such glaring human rights violations. And let us not forget that whether they be Muslim, Christian, Hebrew, Hindu, Sikh or Buddhist, there are religious fundamentalists everywhere.

MADANJEET SINGH, Paris.

The writer is a former ambassador of India, most recently to Finland.

In its July 15 editorial, *The Washington Post* comments that "Bangladesh, with its female prime minister, has generally been viewed as having... a moderate government." This comes as a surprise to those of us who follow Bangladesh politics in its civilian and military incarnations.

From independence on, the Bangladesh government and government-backed vigilantes have carried out military attacks against the non-Islamic minorities of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Buddhist temples have been deliberately burned and monks targeted. A large number of people from the Hill Tracts have had to flee to northeast India, where they lead a fragile existence in camps. The land left vacant is then filled with landless farmers from the Bangladesh plains. Weapons are given out indiscriminately to the new settlers, some of whom have terrorized the indigenous population. Efforts are made to convert the Hill Tracts people to Islam.

Now Saudi money is reportedly being used in the plains to hire unemployed people to attack Taslima Nasrin. The current Bangladesh government is weak and unwilling to act, for fear of losing Arab revenue. But weakness is not moderation.

RENE WADLOW, Geneva.

## No Freedom by Force

Regarding "Haiti: Cautionary Lessons From an Earlier Invasion" (Opinion, July 12) by Hugh de Santis and Kenneth J. Dillon:

To add one thought to this excellent historical review: You can force a free election on some military governments, but you cannot make them accept the result unless you have at least equal military power to enforce them.

As many pseudo-democracies in all parts of the world show, you

cannot implant a Western concept of democracy and majority rule from the outside. Each people must grow its own style of government in situ for it to take roots. If the United States wanted to support "freely elected" majorities in all parts of the world, it would have to send troops to Rwanda and fight for the Hutus.

RAINER ESSEN, Avignon, France.

## A UNESCO Prize

Regarding "Rabin and Arafat Move to United Autonomy" (July 7):

The "United Nations peace prize" mentioned in the article is a UNESCO prize. The Félix Houphouët-Boigny Peace Prize was created in 1989 at the initiative of 120 member-states. It is awarded each year to individuals, institutions or associations which have contributed to the promotion, research, safeguarding or maintenance of peace in the world, as well as the defense of human rights and freedoms.

ELKE SALAS C. ROSSENBAUGH, Office of Public Information, UNESCO, Paris.

## Bosnia: A Longer View

Roger Cohen, reporting on the proposed Bosnian settlement, implies that it would be immoral to allow the Bosnian Serbs to retain control of "several towns with majority Muslim populations before the war" ("Map of Bosnia: Moral Bridge Is Abandoned," July 7).

Many of these towns, however, once had majority Serb populations. The Serbs became a minority only when, during World War II, the Croat Ustaše and their Muslim allies brutally exterminated 700,000 Serbian civilians in the Nazi-backed independent state of Croatia (which incorporated most of Bosnia).

The article recalls the expulsion of Muslims from Serbian territory but

ignores the expulsion of thousands of Serbs from areas controlled by Croats and Muslims. For example, the 24,000 Serbs of Mostar were driven out or killed by Croats and Muslims in 1992. To suggest that Bosnian Muslims have a moral claim to territory while ignoring legitimate Bosnian Serbian claims is unfair.

NEVEN LEZAJIC, London.

## To Air Is Inhuman

Regarding the report "What Makes America Great? Not What You Think" (June 17):

This article overlooked the vicious circle induced by the "great comforters": More air conditioning = more people; more people = more trees and foliage loss to asphalt for shopping malls and highways; more asphalt = more heat released into the atmosphere; more heat = more air conditioning required.

Air conditioning makes America great? I think not.

FRITZ WULF, Sindelfingen, Germany.

After three weeks in the States last May, I flew back to Europe to spend a week in bed with something close to pneumonia, caused by the ubiquitous greasy blasts in restaurants, museums, theaters... Next time I'll borrow a fur-lined parka before going.

LEONORA SOLE-LORIS, Rome.

## Not the Way to Arrive Alive

Regarding "France Tightens Drunk-Driving Law" (July 1):

So, a French minister has called for drivers to limit their drinking before driving to "an aperitif and a half bottle of wine with each meal?" Question: Does this recommendation include breakfast?

JANE W. SCHMITT, Paris.

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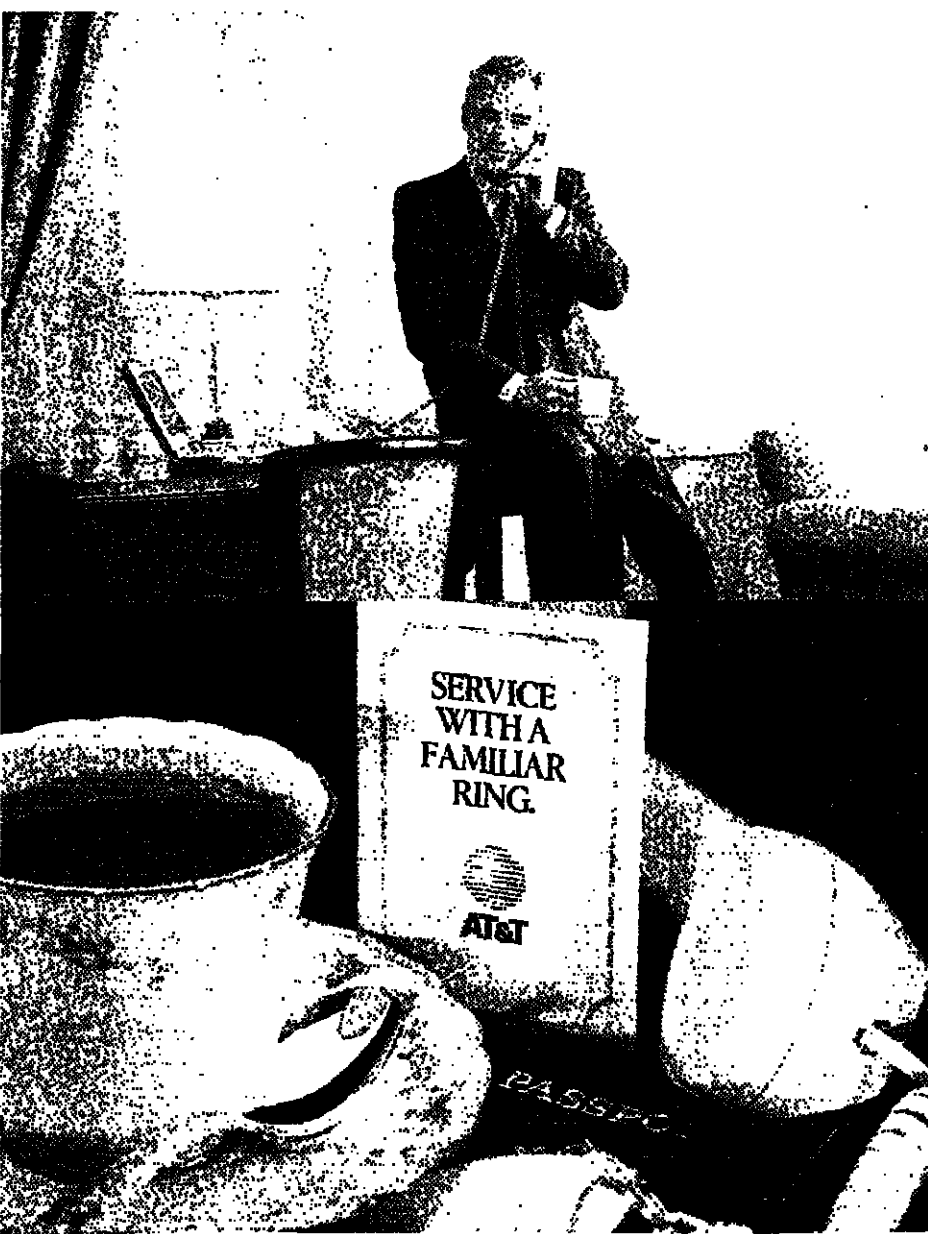
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hemline hair smoods were also references to the 1940s and so were the Blitz Siren suits, as worn first by Winston Churchill, then by Elvis Presley in the 1970s and now by Claudia Schiffer as her spangled wedding outfit.

Her fiancé, the magician David Copperfield, applauded from the audience. The Chanel show could have used a little of his magic, although the clothes were modern, lightweight and wearable, and proved with their subtle seaming what modern couture can be about.

But Lagerfeld has only himself to blame if the show seemed flat after the wild and weird standard-bearer set. Skirt lengths were sensible. The shoes, worn with dark hose, can best be described as Mary Janes with high heels. The predominant color was black, sometimes with white and occasional flashes of bright primary color. The only ghost of a gimmick was a snow theme that brought the famous Chanel camellias as snowballs of white cotton and snow-on-snow crystals of embroidery. But it was time to move on. And Lagerfeld will have the last laugh on designers who have followed his lead by going vernacular.

In a platter of graffiti, scribbles, slogans and symbols, the showing's letters spelled out UNGARO. In front of the letters spelled out the mood: a model in the wildest, wispiest black dress laced with trimmings, a cocktail hat perched on her head. The juxtaposition was totally surreal.

"Productive antagonism, extreme sophistication and the street," said Francesco Liparò to the press. "I don't think so," he replied backstage to the

the collection a freedom and an exuberance, expressed too in hemlines that varied from short to just-above-the-knee. In truth, putting a mohair-checked suit in lavender blues with panther embroideries was pretty chaotic.

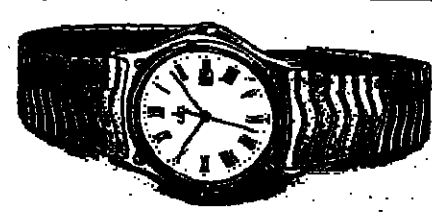
Yet so many of the individual pieces, like a jacquard coat patterned with vases of flowers, were exquisite in themselves. And in a drab fashion world, Ungaro is entitled to a point of view that he takes with genuine couture skills to the ultimate conclusion. That, by the way, was a crimoline wedding dress with a skirt like spun sugar and a collar shaped like an upstanding fan.

Hubert de Givenchy took a bow and attached it every which way. One bow center front on a scooped décolleté; two bows at the side of a liquid scarlet satin dress; three studding a snede jacket worn with tailored pants. This was really a collection about evening clothes. Givenchy seems content to stand stock still for daytime, adding nothing but the fluff of a bouclé surface and fur foals.

This is Givenchy in the autumn of his career, but his show had an elegance, a harmony, a level of taste and technique that are increasingly rare. And how to replace the designer, who bows out this time next year? Richard Simonin, Givenchy Arousal, said Tuesday that he and Bernard Arnault are imploring Givenchy to continue, just with couture, "for as long as he can." But the designer seems to have other ideas.

"I don't think so," he replied backstage to the





# BUSINESS

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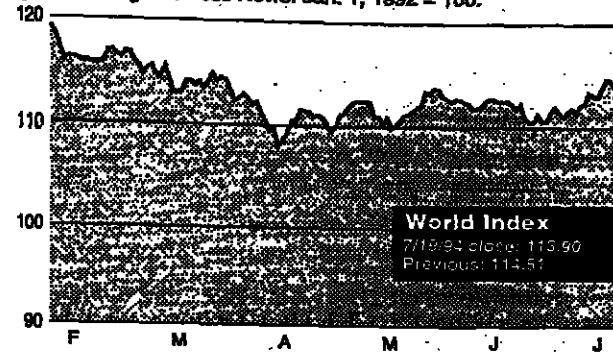
International Herald Tribune, Wednesday, July 20, 1994

Page 11



## THE TRIB INDEX: 113.90

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



**Asia-Pacific**  
Approx. weighting: 32%  
Close: 133.40 Prev.: 134.18

**Europe**  
Approx. weighting: 37%  
Close: 115.05 Prev.: 115.37

**North America**  
Approx. weighting: 28%  
Close: 93.07 Prev.: 93.12

**Latin America**  
Approx. weighting: 5%  
Close: 114.46 Prev.: 117.48

**World Index**  
Close: 113.90 Prev.: 114.51

The index tracks U.S. dollar value of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and other major markets. It is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the top 100 stocks are tracked.

Industrial Sectors	Time	Price	% Change
Energy	112.48	112.47	+0.01
Utilities	121.12	122.48	-1.09
Finance	118.89	119.77	-0.78
Services	110.02	120.20	-0.98
Capital Goods	114.29	114.38	-0.08
Raw Materials	127.36	126.49	+0.69
Consumer Goods	98.91	99.30	-0.40
Miscellaneous	126.34	126.43	-0.07

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92021 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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## Canadian Sparkle in RTZ's Eye Diamond Deposits Could Put It Ahead in a New Field

By Erik Ipsen  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON—Cockle Creek, Morro de Ouro and Twaal Point move over. In the stable of mines operated by RTZ Corp., a new name is looming that may put all the others into its shadow.

It is Lac de Gras in Canada, and what it may yet yield to its overseers in London is one of the biggest gem-quality diamond deposits in recent decades.

"Their diamond mines have the potential to be enormously lucrative," David Morgan, an analyst with Lehman Brothers, said. "If the rumors on the size of these deposits turn out to be right, we could all be having diamonds in our Christmas crackers in a few years' time."

While such predictions remain extremely speculative, there is no disputing that if Lac de Gras becomes a major source of gem-quality diamonds, RTZ would rank among the largest beneficiaries, with stakes in 44 of the 77 publicly disclosed potential deposits.

RTZ is expected to disclose results of its tests on those deposits next month, and many analysts expect the results to lead the company to start full-scale commercial mining shortly after that.

The chances of such a move improved Monday, when the world's largest diamond company, De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd., announced a preliminary agreement with its Canadian partner under which it would spend as much as

\$500 million to explore, evaluate and possibly develop its deposits there.

RTZ, the world's largest mining company, has never been in the gem-quality diamond business. But then again, it had never owned a coal mine on its own until last year; and now, two acquisitions and \$1.3 billion later, it is the fifth-largest coal miner in the United States.

What drives RTZ is not strategy as much as naked opportunism. "We have

years as well as good has won RTZ a double-A credit rating, the highest among the world's major mining companies.

Analysts say the company's broad product range—from coal and uranium to copper, gold and bauxite—has also enabled it to be more patient than most. If production costs for one commodity get too high, it can shift its acquisitive energies to another.

The decision to move into coal mining, for instance, was made nearly a decade before the company actually bought such a mine—when prices of coal and coal mines were far from their peaks. "This is a company that knows how to buy straw hats in winter," Emil Morfett, an analyst with Paribas Capital Markets, said.

It is a philosophy fed by a strikingly and unwaveringly dour outlook. "Our business really is to recognize that most mined products tend to be in oversupply more often than undersupply," Mr. Wilson said.

With too much product and too little demand, only the lowest-cost producers stay profitable. RTZ executives happily point out that the company is routinely outbid in auctions for mines.

Many see this as one of the company's greatest strengths. "In an industry littered with costly mistakes, RTZ's secret has been to avoid the catastrophes," Mr. Morgan said.

Take for example the company's views

**"Their diamond mines have the potential to be enormously lucrative."**

David Morgan, analyst, Lehman Brothers

no preference as to what the mix of commodities we mine five or 10 years from now will be," said Robert Wilson, RTZ's chief executive. "We are after opportunity irrespective of the commodity."

That philosophy has consistently stood the company in good stead. Even in the last recession, when prices of non-ferrous metals slumped by nearly 60 percent from their 1988 peaks, RTZ remained comfortably profitable. For 1993, a lousy year for most, the mining world's pre-eminent opportunists posted pretax earnings of \$652 million (\$1 billion) on revenue of \$4.8 billion.

That ability to wring profit out of bad

## U.S. Bank Profits Up Despite Higher Cost of Funds

By Lawrence Malkin  
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK—Despite rising interest rates, many major U.S. banks on Tuesday reported increased second-quarter profits as they lent money in an expanding economy. The big New York banks reported strong profits despite declines in trading revenue.

"Plain-vanilla banking is doing reasonably well, and when you get out of New York strong loan demand is pushing up profits where the economy is growing, especially in the

Southeast and Midwest," Rafael Soifer, bank analyst at Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., said of this week's quarterly bank results.

The nationwide credit crunch appears to be over, and banks are bidding eagerly to make loans. But this means they also are competing to keep loan rates down as the Federal Reserve Board raises the cost of funds.

The New York money center banks, which are increasingly dependent on fees, increased profits in part by cleaning up

their balance sheets, especially thanks to refinancing Brazil's huge government debt with new bonds.

A major beneficiary of this was Citicorp, which reported net income of \$877 million for the second quarter, almost double last year's second-quarter profit of \$446 million. The country's largest and most international bank used part of the money to lift loan-loss reserves by \$400 million and slash its commercial nonperforming assets by a huge \$1.3 billion, to \$3.4 billion, most of which now is in bad U.S. real estate.

John Reed, the president of Citicorp, said the bank's "core business is solid" and earned roughly what it did in the first quarter. But quarterly trading revenue dropped to \$159 million from last year's \$372 million, although still improved from the first quarter's dismal \$71 million.

Chemical Banking Corp., the third-largest bank in the country and one of the New York banks most dependent on regional banking, increased quarterly net income by \$20 million from last year, to \$327 million, mainly from an improving loan busi-

ness. Its trading revenue fell to \$203 million in the second quarter from \$298 million in the comparable year-ago period.

Outside New York, Mellon Bank Corp., in Pittsburgh, increased its quarterly income to \$134 million from \$99 million, despite an \$85 million charge for its acquisition of Dreyfus Corp. to get into mutual funds. PNC Bank Corp., also of Pittsburgh, increased net income to \$188 million from \$169 million, while Banc One Corp., of Columbus, Ohio, increased net income to \$316 million from \$282 million.

## Sprint Reports Higher Profit

Bloomberg Business News

KANSAS CITY, Missouri—Sprint Corp. said its second-quarter profit rose 33 percent, paced by record operating income in its long-distance and cellular telephone operations. Sprint posted second-quarter profit of \$220 million, or 63 cents a share, compared with \$165 million, or 48 cents a share, in last year's second quarter. Revenue rose 12 percent, to \$3.15 billion.

## MEDIA MARKETS

### Li Calls Back in Britain

By Erik Ipsen  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON—Fresh from one of the most costly disasters in the history of British telecommunications, Hutchison Telecom U.K. is doubling its bets. Six months after it pulled the plug on its \$150 million (\$234 million) foray into the British mobile-phone market, Hutchison, a unit of Li Ka-shing's Hong Kong-based conglomerate Hutchison Whampoa Ltd., has a new horse to ride—a digital mobile-phone network known as Orange.

Skeptics abound. "The view in the market here is that they screwed up once in Britain and will do it again, only on a much bigger scale," said Mark Simpson, an analyst for Baring Securities in Hong Kong.

By the time the Hutchison's Orange system is completed in late 1995, it will have cost its three owners an estimated \$700 million. The lion's share of that bill will fall to Hutchison, which holds 65 percent of Orange. British Aerospace PLC has a 30 percent stake and Barclays Bank PLC has 5 percent.

Hutchison's first venture into the British phone market was a system called Rabbit, billed as the poor man's mobile phone. The problem was that its service matched its rock-bottom price. The phones, which could not receive calls and could make calls only within 100 yards of its all-too-few base stations, never found a market.

This time around, though, Hutchison insists it is backing a winner. Colin Tucker, the company's director of operations, said that Orange, which was officially launched in late April, was running "significantly ahead" of

its business plan in terms of number of subscribers as well as volume of calls.

Hutchison's hope is that Orange's eventual success will enable the company to establish both a track record and an expertise that they can take into other markets.

"This is our jumping-off point for all of Europe," Mr. Tucker said. Hutchison already owns the largest mobile-phone network in Hong Kong and operates paging systems in Australia, Thailand and Malaysia plus mobile-phone service companies in Germany and France.

For Mr. Li, the question most often asked is why he has come so far to spend so much—especially when so many European companies are falling all over themselves to invest in the booming markets of China and much of the rest of Asia. In reply, company executives shrug and point out that when the decision to proceed with Orange was made three years ago, Britain was still the only market to have thrown open its doors to free competition.

Others, however, have also responded to that opportunity. Orange is not the first, second, or even third entry into the mobile telecom sweepstakes in Britain, but the fourth. While Hutchison's state-of-the-art digital system represents a major technological leap over its two largest competitors and their mostly analog systems, it suffers from a geographic reach that at present encompasses only half of Britain. Moreover, its handsets cost £300, compared with as little as £40 for its competitors' phones.

"The vast majority of people want cheap handsets and national coverage," said James See TELECOM, Page 13

## Honda Cars To Be Made In Mexico

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DETROIT—Honda Motor Co. said Tuesday it planned to increase auto production in the United States and Canada and would start assembling cars in Mexico next year.

The Japanese automaker—which indicated last week it would move more production capacity to America, in part to offset the costs of the strong yen—said the moves would add 1,100 jobs in the United States and Canada, bringing its total to more than 17,000. The plan also would raise its manufacturing capacity in the two countries to 720,000 cars a year by 1997 from 610,000 at present.

Honda will add 250 jobs in Mexico, where its plant is expected to turn out 15,000 cars a year initially, as part of an effort to increase sales throughout Latin America. It said it would also export 150,000 cars made in the United States and Canada to Central and South America by 1999.

Honda said it would expand the capacity of its engine plant in the United States to 750,000 engines in 1998 from 500,000 and develop two new Acura models for production in 1996. (Bloomberg, AP)

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## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Gross Rates									
	USD	DEM	GBP	JPY	CHF	FRF	ITL	ESP	YEN
Amsterdam	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34
Brussels	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34
Frankfurt	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34
London (u)	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34
Madrid	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34
Milan	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34
New York (D)	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34
Paris	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34
Tokyo	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34
Zurich	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34
1 ECU	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34
1 SDR	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34

Closest to Amsterdam, London, New York and Zurich. Rates in other centers: Toronto. Rates of 2 p.m. or 3 p.m. as noted. b: To buy one dollar; c: To buy one yen; d: Units of 100; n.a.: not available; n.e.: not available.

July 19

	French Franc	Yen	ECU
Sterling			
5 m-5%	5 m-5%	2 1/2%	5 1/4-5%
5 m-5 1/4%	5 1/4-5%	2 1/2 1/4%	5 m-5 1/4%
5 m-5 1/2%	5 1/2-5 1/2%	2 1/2 1/2%	5 m-5 1/2%
5 m-6 1/4%	5 1/4-6 1/4%	2 1/2 1/4%	6 m-6 1/4%

(see minimum for equivalent).

Rate		
Bank base rate	5 1/4%	5 1/4%
Call money	5 1/4%	5 1/4%
1-month interbank	5 1/4%	5 1/4%
3-month interbank	5 1/4%	5 1/4%
6-month interbank	5 1/4%	5 1/4%
12-month interbank	5 1/4%	5 1/4%
10-year GAT	8 1/4%	8 1/4%

Rate		
12-month rate	5 1/4%	5 1/4%
Call money	5 1/4%	5 1/4%
1-month interbank	5 1/4%	5 1/4%
3-month interbank	5 1/4%	5 1/4%
6-month interbank	5 1/4%	5 1/4%
12-month GAT	7 1/4%	7 1/4%

Source: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo, Citicorps Bank, Greenwich Mortgage, Credit Lyonnais.

## Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	382.55	384.45	-2.90
London	384.25	384.45	-1.85
New York	384.00	387.10	+3.00

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings: Zurich and New York open and close prices; New York Cmeat (August)  
Source: Reuters.

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MONTREAL • NASSAU • NEW YORK • BUENOS AIRES

Source: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Citicorp, etc.



## MARKET DIARY

## Treasuries Gain, But Stocks Falter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Strength in the dollar helped Treasury bond prices rally Tuesday, but the stock market fell amid a flurry of second-quarter corporate results.

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond rose 14/32 point, to 85 22/32, sending the yield down to 7.46 percent, down from 7.50 percent Monday.

## U.S. Stocks

Bonds were lifted by renewed interest in dollar-denominated securities as the U.S. currency rallied.

But strength in bonds did not rescue the stock market, where losing issues outpaced gains on a 11-to-9 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange. The Dow Jones industrial average lost 7.12 points, closing at 3,748.31.

Banking stocks were among the weakest sector of the market, despite higher second-quarter earnings reports from most major banks. Analysts said the higher earnings were largely the result of shrinking loan-loss reserves and cost-cutting.

Signet Banking tumbled 4 1/2

to 37%, despite reporting a 35 percent increase in income.

Intel fell 1 1/2 to 57 in active trading after the semiconductor maker said its profit margins shrank. The company also reported an increase in second-quarter profit that was in line with analysts' expectations.

Lotus Development plunged 5 1/2 to 33 after the software maker reported reduced earnings and said it could not promise better results for the second half of the year.

CBS fell 4 to 308 after reports that Laurence Tisch, the company's chairman, said the company was not for sale.

TRW rallied 2 1/2 to 67 1/2 after reporting a 57 percent increase in second-quarter earnings. The maker of automotive components, missiles and satellites said accelerating demand for automobile air bags helped the bottom line.

Tribune Co. fell 1 1/2 to 54 1/2 despite a 37 percent increase in second-quarter earnings. The publisher of the Chicago Tribune said higher returns from its media sector and narrower losses in its newspaper division contributed to the profit.

(Bloomberg AP)

## Waiting for Greenspan, Traders Bid Dollar Up

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar rallied against the yen on Tuesday, and it continued against most other currencies amid speculation that the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Alan Greenspan, would talk about raising interest rates when he testifies before Congress Wednesday.

The dollar also seemed to get

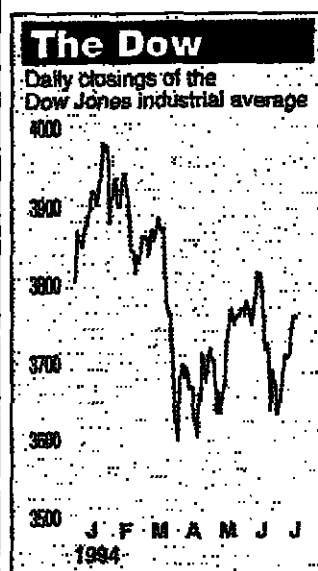
## Foreign Exchange

some support from news that the U.S. trade deficit with Japan had narrowed considerably in May, even though the overall American trade gap widened.

The dollar ended in New York at 1.5685 DM, up from 1.5467 DM on Monday, and at 99.20 yen, up from 98.41 yen. It also rose to 1.3275 Swiss francs from 1.3045 francs and to 3.7660 French francs from 3.7065 francs. The pound slipped to \$1.5486 from \$1.5614.

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Via Associated Press July 19



Daily closing of the Dow Jones industrial average

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Via Associated Press July 19

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	273.81	274.24	274.21	-0.03
Transp	102.20	102.44	102.44	+0.24
Chem	102.71	102.84	102.84	+0.13
Comm	102.71	102.84	102.84	+0.13
Govt	102.71	102.84	102.84	+0.13
Corp	102.71	102.84	102.84	+0.13

## Standard &amp; Poor's Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	534.71	534.71	-1.42
Transportation	102.20	102.44	+0.24
Chemicals	102.71	102.84	+0.13
Communications	102.71	102.84	+0.13
Government	102.71	102.84	+0.13
Corporate	102.71	102.84	+0.13

## NYSE Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	211.48	211.48	-0.34
Industrials	211.48	211.48	-0.34
Transportation	211.48	211.48	-0.34
Chemicals	211.48	211.48	-0.34
Communications	211.48	211.48	-0.34
Government	211.48	211.48	-0.34

## NASDAQ Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	722.80	722.80	-2.44
Industrials	722.80	722.80	-2.44
Transportation	722.80	722.80	-2.44
Chemicals	722.80	722.80	-2.44
Communications	722.80	722.80	-2.44
Government	722.80	722.80	-2.44

## AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	423.97	423.97	+1.31
Industrials	423.97	423.97	+1.31
Transportation	423.97	423.97	+1.31
Chemicals	423.97	423.97	+1.31
Communications	423.97	423.97	+1.31
Government	423.97	423.97	+1.31

## Dow Jones Bond Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
20 Yr	102.20	102.44	102.44	+0.24
10 Yr	102.20	102.44	102.44	+0.24
5 Yr	102.20	102.44	102.44	+0.24
1 Yr	102.20	102.44	102.44	+0.24

## NYSE Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
113	113	113
113	113	113
113	113	113
113	113	113

## AMEX Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
113	113	113
113	113	113
113	113	113
113	113	113

## NASDAQ Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
113	113	113
113	113	113
113	113	113
113	113	113

## Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Crude oil	21.48	21.48
Gold	374.83	374.83
Silver	102.20	102.44
Copper	102.71	102.84

## Market Sales

# TV Venture

## EU Questions TV Venture

Bloomberg Business News

BRUSSELS — The European Commission said Tuesday it was investigating a proposed German television joint venture that it said could lead to a monopoly on new cable-television technology in Europe.

Deutsche Telekom wants to create a joint venture with the media companies Bertelsmann AG and Kirch Gruppe. The new company, Media Service GmbH, would develop the digital technology planned for use in the cable-television industry.

State-owned Deutsche Telekom is Germany's largest cable television operator. The commission, the European Union's executive body, said it feared that the combination of the three German companies could create a monopoly in development of cable-television technology, particularly digital technology.

Via Associated Press July 19

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	273.81	274.24	274.21	-0.03
Transp	102.20	102.44	102.44	+0.24
Chem	102.71	102.84	102.84	+0.13
Comm	102.71	102.84	102.84	+0.13
Govt	102.71	102.84	102.84	+0.13
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## NASDAQ Indexes

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Chemicals	722.80	722.80	-2.44
Communications	722.80	722.80	-2.44
Government	722.80	722.80	-2.44

## AMEX Stock Index

Est. volume: 36,571. Open int.: 528,764.				
-MONTH EURODOLLARS (LIFFE)				
1 million - pts of 100 pct				
Feb	94.93	94.90	94.93	+0.05
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	94.28	+0.85
			94.28	0.85







**Tuesday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	Ratio	Low	Latest Close
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2169 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 2191 2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2199 2200 2201 2202 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2208 2209 2210 2211 2212 2213 2214 2215 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2241 2242 2243 2244 2245 2246 2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257 2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2279 2280 2281 2282 2283 2284 2285 2286 2287 2288 2289 2290 2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300 2301 2302 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2309 2310 2311 2312 2313 2314 2315 2316 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321 2322 2323 2324 2325 2326 2327 2328 2329 2330 2331 2332 2333 2334 2335 2336 2337 2338 2339 2340 2341 2342 2343 2344 2345 2346 2347 2348 2349 2350 2351 2352 2353 2354 2355 2356 2357 2358 2359 2360 2361 2362 2363 2364 2365 2366 2367 2368 2369 2370 2371 2372 2373 2374 2375 2376 2377 2378 2379 2380 2381 2382 2383 2384 2385 2386 2387 2388 2389 2390 2391 2392 2393 2394 2395 2396 2397 2398 2399 2400 2401 2402 2403 2404 2405 2406 2407 2408 2409 2410 2411 2412 2413 2414 2415 2416 2417 2418 2419 2420 2421 2422 2423 2424 2425 2426 2427 2428 2429 2430 2431 2432 2433 2434 2435 2436 2437 2438 2439 2440 2441 2442 2443 2444 2445 2446 2447 2448 2449 2450 2451 2452 2453 2454 2455 2456 2457 2458 2459 2460 2461 2462 2463 2464 2465 2466 2467 2468 2469 2470 2471 2472 2473 2474 2475 2476 2477 2478 2479 2480 2481 2482 2483 2484 2485 2486 2487 2488 2489 2490 2491 2492 2493 2494 2495 2496 2497 2498 2499 2500 2501 2502 2503 2504 2505 2506 2507 2508 2509 2510 2511 2512 2513 2514 2515 2516 2517 2518 2519 2520 2521 2522 2523 2524 2525 2526 2527 2528 2529 2530 2531 2532 2533 2534 2535 2536 2537 2538 2539 2540 2541 2542 2543 2544 2545 2546 2547 2548 2549 2550 2551 2552 2553 2554 2555 2556 2557 2558 2559 2560 2561 2562 2563 2564 2565 2566 2567 2568 2569 2570 2571 2572 2573 2574 2575 2576 2577 2578 2579 2580 2581 2582 2583 2584 2585 2586 2587 2588 2589 2590 2591 2592 2593 2594 2595 2596 2597 2598 2599 2600 2601 2602 2603 2604 2605 2606 2607 2608 2609 2610 2611 2612 2613 2614 2615 2616 2617 2618 2619 2620 2621 2622 2623 2624 2625 2626 2627 2628 2629 2630 2631 2632 2633 2634 2635 2636 2637 2638 2639 2640 2641 2642 2643 2644 2645 2646 2647 2648 2649 2650 2651 2652 2653 2654 2655 2656 2657 2658 2659 2660 2661 2662 2663 2664 2665 2666 2667 2668 2669 2670 2671 2672 2673 2674 2675 2676 2677 2678 2679 2680 2681 2682 2683 2684 2685 2686 2687 2688 2689 2690 2691 2692 2693 2694 2695 2696 2697 2698 2699 2700 2701 2702 2703 2704 2705 2706 2707 2708 2709 2710 2711 2712 2713 2714 2715 2716 2717 2718 2719 2720 2721						

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一、中華民國 之 憲法 係 孫中山 先生所制定，其宗旨在保障國民之自由權利，並規定國家之組織與運作。此為我國之最高法律，所有國家機關及人民均應遵守。

二、國民 之權利與義務，由憲法所保障。國民應享有選舉權、罷免權、創制權、複決權等政治權利，並應履行納稅、遵守法律等義務。

三、政府 之組織與運作，應依照憲法所規定之原則。政府應以人民為本，勤政愛民，並應接受國民之監督。

四、司法 機關應獨立行使審判權，不受任何干涉。司法應以法律為依歸，保障國民之合法權益。

五、地方自治 之推行，應依照憲法所規定之原則。地方自治應以民辦、民治、民利為宗旨，提高國民之自治能力。

六、教育 制度之改革，應以培養國民之素質為目標。教育應普及於大眾，並應注重品德教育與實踐教育。

七、經濟 政策之制定，應以發展民生為前提。政府應採取適當之政策，促進經濟之繁榮與社會之安定。

八、外交 政策之制定，應以維護國家之主權與尊嚴為原則。政府應與各國建立友好關係，促進國際和平與合作。

九、國防 建設之加強，應以保衛國家安全為目的。國民應服兵役，並應加強國防教育，提高國民之國防意識。

十、社會 福利之改善，應以保障國民之基本生活為目標。政府應採取措施，減輕貧困，提高國民之生活水平。

以上各項原則，均為我國憲法所規定之基本精神。所有國家機關及人民，均應以此為依歸，共同為建設美好之國家而努力。

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

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## ASIA/PACIFIC

## Acer Returns To Profitability In U.S., Europe

**Bloomberg Business News**

TAIPEI — Acer Inc. said Tuesday its provisional first-half profit tripled, to a record 1.35 billion Taiwan dollars (\$51 million), and analysts said the personal-computer maker was likely to raise its full-year profit forecast for a second time.

The results, which the company attributed to increased sales and a return to profitability in its European and U.S. operations, were termed "very impressive" by Ben Chen, head of the Taipei office of Barclays de Zoete Wedd.

The U.S. and European units had losses of \$13 million in 1993, Stan Shih, Acer's chairman, said.

Sales rose 82 percent in the first half, to 13.6 billion dollars, the company said. While Acer's profit figures include earnings from its subsidiaries, its sales numbers do not.

Mr. Shih said only that Acer expected to "smoothly" reach the current full-year earnings target of 2.4 billion dollars, in part because of an expected 50 percent rise in shipments of desktop computers and a doubling of deliveries of notebook computers in the second half.

But analysts said the forecast, which was raised from 1.5 billion dollars in May, might well be raised again. Acer had profit of 1.1 billion dollars for all of 1993, a record year for

Taiwan's largest computer company.

Jon Ross, chief of HG Asia Securities in Taipei, predicted Acer's 1994 net earnings would reach 2.7 billion dollars. Acer's shares fell 1 to 98 dollars on the Taipei stock market. Mr. Ross said the earnings announcement, which came after the market closed, was "within expectations."

Mr. Chen said results were helped by steady prices for memory chips made at Acer's 58 percent-owned subsidiary, Texas Instruments-Acer Inc. Acer did not say how much profit the venture had contributed. Texas Instruments-Acer accounted for more than half of Acer's first-quarter profit of about 500 million dollars.

Texas Instruments-Acer is 26 percent-owned by Texas Instruments Inc. and 16 percent by China Development Corp., a Taiwan investment firm.

**Japan Plans Chip Project**

Japan hopes to launch an international project to develop large silicon wafers. The Associated Press reported from Tokyo, quoting Japanese officials.

The officials, who said the project could improve efficiency in computer-chip production by a factor of five, said the Ministry of International Trade and Industry would seek to begin the seven-year, 18 billion yen (\$183 million) project in March.

## India's New Woe: Wealth Foreign Capital Fuels Inflation Fears

**The Associated Press**

NEW DELHI — Money brings problems. That is a lesson that chronically poor India is beginning to learn as its cash reserves suddenly pile up.

Three years ago, the country's treasury had just enough foreign-currency reserves to pay for two weeks' supplies of petroleum and cooking oil. Facing bankruptcy, India overhauled its economy.

Now, its bank account is overflowing, thanks to success in attracting foreign investors. Reserves are \$16 billion, their highest level ever. Economists predict they may reach \$24 billion by the end of the year.

But financial managers are worried that too much money will prompt inflation, now running at over 10 percent annually, to soar out of control.

The reason is that India's government is committed to buying all the foreign money that is flowing in, forcing it to print more of its own currency, with no backing by gold reserves.

Meanwhile, imports are stagnant because industry is not growing fast, and there are few domestic buyers for foreign currencies, even though the limits are off on how much money business executives and tourists can buy for traveling abroad.

The problems of the wealthy — in a country where half the population still is too poor to eat properly — is just one of the paradoxes created by the three-year-old reforms that have swept away government controls to make industry more competitive.

It is not just that too much money is flowing in, say observers. Rather, it is the wrong kind of money. The government had hoped that when it ended its monopolies on heavy industries and opened them to foreign investment, outside money would finance new dams, oil refineries, and steel plants.

"But foreign direct investment in the core sector is just a trickle," said N. Chandrababu, an editor with Business India, a leading fortnightly. "If the pie chart does not change

in two years, then I will say that the reforms are not working."

Of the \$4.7 billion that poured into India since the beginning of 1993, only \$600 million was direct investment. The rest went into stocks.

Of the little money that did go into industry, nearly all of it was directed toward quick-return businesses such as food processing, textiles and services.

The World Bank, which has lent India \$1.3 billion over the past three years, has criticized

## Foreign-currency reserves are a record \$16 billion.

the government for not spending enough on building roads, primary education and alleviating poverty.

At the same time, it has attacked the government for overspending and building a budget deficit of 7.3 percent of gross domestic product. "The central government deficit could endanger India's economic prospects," the Bank warned in a recent report.

**Petrochemical Firm Plans Equity Issue**

India's largest state-run petrochemicals company, hoping to ride a global upturn in petrochemical prices, has revived a plan to tap offshore funds with a \$100 million Euro-issue of equity, Reuters reported from Baroda, India.

K.G. Ramanathan, chairman of Indian Petrochemicals Corp., said the company had already applied to the Indian government for permission. He said Goldman, Sachs & Co. would be the leading underwriter of the issue, which is expected to hit the market some time later this year.

Last year, Indian Petrochemicals became the first state-run company to plan an offshore equity issue, but it was forced to shelve it after its domestic shares dropped.

## BHP Plans Chile-Bolivia Gas Pipeline

**Agence France Presse**

SYDNEY — Broken Hill Proprietary Co. has signed a deal to build an international gas pipeline as part of a major power generation project in Latin America, BHP said Tuesday.

The deal would be the first large project for the company's recently created affiliate BHP Power, according to Ted Hodgson, BHP's manager of strategic communications.

Under the plan, BHP would be the lead developer of a 1,100 kilometer (690-mile) gas pipeline running from southern Bolivia to northern Chile, and of related power-generation projects.

"The primary market for the gas would be new gas-fired power plants which would be constructed during the next two to five years and connected into the northern Chile power grid," BHP said.

After BHP posted record net profits of 1.2 billion Australian dollars (\$944 million) for the year ended May 31, Managing Director John Prescott said the company intended to diversify into power generation.

He then said BHP had established a group to hunt down opportunities, particularly in Asia and South America, where high returns were possible.

BHP, the largest Australian company, said BHP Power had signed the deal with the state oil companies of Bolivia and Chile, Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales Bolivianos and Empresa Nacional de Petróleo.

Mr. Hodgson said BHP hoped to develop natural gas sources in Bolivia for the project.

Investor's Asia				
Hong Kong Hang Seng		Singapore Straits Times		Tokyo Nikkei 225
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Exchange Index		Tuesdays		Prev. Close
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	9,145.01	9,193.83	-0.53
Singapore	Straits Times	2,204.92	2,198.15	+0.26
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,077.40	2,072.30	+0.25
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,775.20	20,717.60	+0.28
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	999.20	1,005.05	-0.58
Bangkok	SET	1,348.94	1,345.20	+0.28
Seoul	Composite Stock	939.05	944.80	-0.61
Taipei	Weighted Price	6,526.39	6,533.46	-0.11
Manila	PSE	2,669.07	2,650.81	+0.69
Jakarta	Stock Index	460.63	462.48	-0.40
New Zealand	NZSE-40	2,027.71	2,034.46	-0.33
Bombay	National Index	1,946.31	1,953.99	-0.39

## Very briefly:

- Malaysia's level of private consumption is rising faster than official estimates, threatening to increase inflation, according to the Malaysian Institute of Economic Research.
- APT Satellite Co., a China-led consortium, has been granted a license to establish a satellite station in Hong Kong, a government spokesman said.
- Philipp Holzmann AG, the German construction company, and Lyonnaisse des Eaux-Dumez, the French utilities concern, are in a consortium that has won a 237 million Deutsche mark (\$153 million) contract for the third phase of construction of the Xiaolangdi dam in China.
- Hagemeyer NV, the Dutch marketing, sales and distribution company, and the Swiss marketing concern Cosa Liebermann plan a joint venture in Hong Kong.

Reuters, AFP, APX

## Taiwan's Engineers Coming Home to Roost

**By Edward A. Gargan**  
*New York Times Service*

HSINCHU, Taiwan — By most measures, Wu Tiao-yuan had made. As head of a research and development lab for International Business Machines Corp. in Silicon Valley, he was at the peak of his profession.

But still, he was itchy. "I'd been at IBM long enough," said Mr. Wu, who holds a doctorate in electrical engineering from Stanford University. "I saw that my future was limited there because of the nature of the beast. Taiwan presented a much greater opportunity for me."

It was to here that Mr. Wu and hundreds of other American-educated Taiwanese engineers came, to the high-technology companies grouped in an industrial park and processing zone created by the Taiwan government 15 years ago to encourage the growth of applied science and technology.

After a slow and hesitant start, the Science-Based Industrial Park, home to 150 high-technology businesses, generated nearly \$5 billion in sales last year, propelling Taiwan into the ranks of major high-tech countries. Taiwan, for example, has about half the world market in scanners and monitors, about 30 percent of the market in network cards and terminals, and about 10 percent of the personal computer market.

The park is also changing the kind of goods Taiwan makes. In the last decade, much of the labor-intensive, low-tech industries such as clothing, shoe and toy manufacturing that spurred Taiwan's economic growth have been displaced by high-tech industries, which make up a rapidly growing percentage of the country's exports.

"I think the park is very important for Taiwan, especially during industrial restructuring," said Wu Rong-jie, the president of the Taiwan Institute of Economic Research, a private research and consulting firm.

"It took five or six years then to see a response. But then it started to demonstrate good performance."

The idea for this park — about 1,000 acres of silicon chip factories, computer and telecommunications manufacturing, research labs, office buildings, schools and restaurants — sprang from the early successes of Silicon Valley, the swath of computer industries that spilled south from Palo Alto and Stanford University in the 1980s.

"The original thought was that since there were so many Taiwanese scientists and engineers in Silicon Valley, that if we could get some of them to come back and start businesses, they could help us start a high-tech industry here," said H. Steve Hsieh, the director-general of the science park and holder of a doctorate from the University of Wisconsin.

"Many people went to the United States and stayed forever, many for political reasons because Taiwan was under martial law," he said. "Some of these people got into middle-age crisis. So we've tried to recruit them to come here and start high-tech companies."

Today, the 150 companies here cover an array of high-tech industries, including the manufacture of personal computers and peripheral devices, fabrica-

tion of integrated circuits, specialized telecommunications equipment, optical-electronics and, less successfully, a handful of biotechnology companies.

While the companies here are privately owned and managed, Taiwan's National Science Council has poured hundreds of millions of dollars into the park to buy land, erect buildings and edit color photographs and transparencies.

Mr. Wu said his company's success had been enhanced by conditions in the park. "We enjoy all kinds of benefits," he said. "The customs service is here to simplify imports and exports. We enjoy a five-year tax holiday. All the banks are here. The skill pool is here."

73, or almost half, of all the companies here were started by Taiwanese engineers who returned from the United States.

Yau You-wen was one of the 1,004 who returned home last year. "I was at Stanford in applied physics," he said, "and went on to Honeywell, and later to IBM. What brought me back were the opportunities. The gap is disappearing between the U.S. and Taiwan."

Now, Mr. Yau is the director of quality and reliability at the Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., the largest fabricator of integrated circuits in Taiwan.

Mr. Yau said the corporate culture of Taiwan Semiconductor was more American than Taiwanese. In part, this is because the company has an American president, Donald W. Brooks, and because of the predominance of U.S. customers. Indeed, the company's success has come not from creating its

own chips but from building the factories and the technology to manufacture designs for integrated circuits created elsewhere, usually in the United States.

"Relatively speaking," Mr. Yau said, "the United States has companies that do excellent design. But they don't have the capital or willingness to invest in a fabricating facility. We don't have our own brand-name products. We manufacture them for other designers. Taiwan just doesn't have enough experience in circuit design yet. It's starting to show up, but it's slow."

Last year, Taiwan Semiconductor had sales of \$473 million, with profit of \$165 million. The importance of American chip design companies, many of which are in Silicon Valley, was demonstrated by the fact that 61 percent of the company's total revenue was based on sales to the United States.

There are two very good bilingual schools, Chinese and English. All these integrated services and the people resources are one of the reasons to be in the park."

When he arrived in 1991, Umax had annual sales of about \$10 million. This year, Mr. Wu said, sales are expected to reach \$90 million, up nearly 50 percent over last year's revenue of \$62 million. "We've grown from 70 people in 1991 to 450 people today," he said.

Umax's success is typical of many companies in the park, said Mr. Hsieh, the park's director, but that success is creating tremendous strains on the park.

"We are now looking at eight new companies who want to come in," he said. "But one of the most serious stumbling blocks is to find land. Land is not only a monetary issue but a political issue. Land is very hard to come by. It used to be a million dollars per hectare (\$15,000 per acre). Now, it's 20 million."

The park has been so successful that foreign companies have set up operations here, making up nearly one quarter of the companies in the park. Although there are 30 American operations here, including subsidiaries of AT&T Corp. and Litton Industries Inc.

But more than American companies, it is the engineers trained in the United States that have made the park, and Taiwan's high-tech industries, a success. From only a trickle in the mid-1980s, the return of graduates from American universities has increased, with 851 returning in 1992 and 1,004 last year, all to create, manage or oversee the technology of the park's companies. Altogether,

ings and to provide grants for research and development.

"We do not interfere in the daily business of the companies," Mr. Hsieh said. "They are on their own. But if the company would like government equity, the government will be willing to chip in. But actually, this was significant only in the early history of the park. Sentiment has changed, and the government role is diminishing."

For Mr. Wu, president of Umax Data Systems, which designs and makes high-resolution color scanners, this challenge of succeeding or failing without government intervention helped lead him to a company that was flourishing when he joined it three years ago.

"The company was static," he explained. "It really needed to take off. To grow it, to become a full-fledged market player, to have a consistent, long-range strategy, it really needed someone with some experience and seasoning. I looked at the management and the product and said this is the place for me."

Today, Umax has 11 percent of the world's scanner market, trailing only Hewlett-Packard Co. which dominates the business with about 30 percent of worldwide sales. The third-largest scanner maker, Microtek International, is another company based in the science park. Taiwan is the world's largest manufacturer of scanners.

With a Umax scanner, a user can feed up to 25 documents into the machine, which will scan each page and convert it into a text-editable file in a variety of formats used in popular word-processing programs. The scanners can also be used to

scan and edit color photographs and transparencies.

Mr. Wu said his company's success had been enhanced by conditions in the park. "We enjoy all kinds of benefits," he said. "The customs service is here to simplify imports and exports. We enjoy a five-year tax holiday. All the banks are here. The skill pool is here."

At the Annual General Meeting held on June 28, 1994, it was decided to pay a dividend of USD 0.07 (7 cents) per share on or after July 27, 1994 to shareholders of record on July 5, 1994 and to holders of bearer shares upon presentation of coupon no. 15.

Paying Agent:

KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE  
43, Boulevard Royal  
L-2449 Luxembourg

**FIDELITY FAR EAST FUND**  
Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable  
Kansallis House  
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B.P. 2174 L-1021 LUXEMBOURG  
RC No B 16926

**DIVIDEND NOTICE**

**Babcock & Brown Leasing Services, Inc.**

is pleased to offer its services in structuring and arranging domestic and cross-border leases of U.S.-manufactured aircraft and other equipment for use outside the United States.

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MIAMI • HONG KONG • OSAKA • TOKYO • MELBOURNE • SYDNEY  
SEATTLE • SAN FRANCISCO • MEXICO CITY

1st SEMESTER CONSOLIDATED SALES			
	1994 (FFR millions)	1993/1992 (%)	12 months rolling (%)
France	1,384	+ 1	+ 0.8
Germany	524	- 5	- 0.9
Other European countries	1,149	+ 4.5	-
NAFTA*	546	+ 28	+ 29
Other countries	317	+ 5	+ 12
Total	3,900	+ 4.5	+ 3.7

\* North American Free Trade Agreement.

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UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re  
CRYSTAL APPAREL, INC., et al.  
Debtors.

Chapter 11 Case No.  
94 B 40318 et seq. (PBA)  
(Jointly Administered)

## NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER PURSUANT TO FED. B. 361(c) (3) FIXING LAST DATE TO FILE PROOFS OF CLAIM AGAINST DEBTORS

TO ALL PERSONS AND ENTITIES ASSERTING CLAIMS AGAINST ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DEBTOR ENTITIES:

Crystal Apparel, Inc.  
Crystal Brands, Inc.  
Crystal Corp.  
Crystal Fashion, Inc.  
Crystal Fashionwear, Inc.  
Crystal Sportswear, Inc.  
Southern Sportswear, Inc.  
B.W.H., Inc.  
Eagle Sportswear, Inc.  
Jane & Linda Sportswear Company  
Empire Textile Corp.  
Free Star Products, Inc.

94 B 40318 (PBA)  
94 B 40319 (PBA)  
94 B 40320 (PBA)  
94 B 40321 (PBA)  
94 B 40322 (PBA)  
94 B 40323 (PBA)  
94 B 40324 (PBA)  
94 B 40325 (PBA)  
94 B 40326 (PBA)  
94 B 40327 (PBA)  
94 B 40328 (PBA)  
94 B 40329 (PBA)

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on January 21, 1994 (the "Petition Date"), Crystal Brands, Inc. ("Crystal Brands"), together with certain of its wholly-owned direct and indirect domestic subsidiaries (collectively, the "Debtors"), each filed a voluntary petition under chapter 11 of title 11, United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code"), with the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (the "Bankruptcy Court").

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the Bankruptcy Court has entered an order, dated July 11, 1994 (the "Bar Date Order"), requiring all persons or entities, including, without limitation, individuals, partnerships, joint ventures, trusts, and governmental units, EXCEPT THOSE PERSONS AND ENTITIES SPECIFICALLY DESCRIBED BELOW, to file a written proof of claim with the Bankruptcy Court on or before the original proof of claim filing date (the "Proof of Claim") that has been approved by the Clerk of the Bankruptcy Court (the "Clerk") or Official Form No. 10, either (a) by mailing the original proof of claim to the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York, c/o Crystal Apparel, Inc., et al., Bowling Green Station, Post Office Box 47, New York, New York 10004, 10274-0047 or (b) by delivering the original proof of claim via hand delivery or courier service that day by United States mail to the Clerk of the Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York, Alexander Hamilton Custom House, One Bowling Green, Fifth Floor, New York, New York 10004, in either case so that it is actually received at the appropriate destination not later than 5:00 p.m. (Eastern Daylight Savings Time) on September 9, 1994. SUCH PROOFS OF CLAIM WILL BE DEEMED TIMELY FILED ONLY WHEN THEY ARE ACTUALLY RECEIVED BY THE CLERK OR AT THE POST OFFICE BOX NOTED ABOVE, AS APPROPRIATE, ON OR BEFORE THE BAR DATE AT 5:00 P.M. (EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME).

For the purposes of this Notice, a "claim" means: (A) a right to payment, whether or not such right is reduced to judgment, liquidated, unliquidated, fixed, contingent, matured, unmatured, disputed, undisputed, legal, equitable, secured, or unsecured; or (B) a right to an equitable remedy for breach of performance if such breach gives rise to a right to payment, whether or not such right to an equitable remedy is reduced to judgment, fixed, contingent, matured, unmatured, disputed, undisputed, secured, or unsecured.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE THAT IF YOU ARE REQUIRED TO FILE A PROOF OF CLAIM AND FAIL TO DO SO BY THE BAR DATE IN THE MANNER PRESCRIBED ABOVE, YOU WILL BE FOREVER BARRED FROM VOTING UPON, OR RECEIVING A DISTRIBUTION UNDER ANY PLAN OR PLANS OF REORGANIZATION FOR ANY OF THE DEBTORS AND WILL BE FOREVER BARRED FROM ASSERTING ANY SUCH CLAIM AGAINST ANY OF THE DEBTORS OR THEIR SUCCESSORS OR ASSIGNS, EXCEPT THAT:

- ANY PERSON OR ENTITY THAT HAS ALREADY FILED WITH THE CLERK OF THE BANKRUPTCY COURT A PROOF OF CLAIM AGAINST THE DEBTORS UTILIZING A CLAIM FORM WHICH SUBSTANTIALLY CONFORMS TO THE PROOF OF CLAIM OR OFFICIAL FORM NO. 10 NEED NOT FILE A DUPLICATE PROOF OF CLAIM.
- ANY PERSON OR ENTITY WHOSE CLAIM IS NOT LISTED AS "DISPUTED," "CONTINGENT" OR "UNLIQUIDATED" IN THE DEBTORS' SCHEDULES OF LIABILITIES FILED WITH THE CLERK OF THE BANKRUPTCY COURT AS SUCH SCHEDULES MAY BE AMENDED OR SUPPLEMENTED; AND (ii) THAT AGREES WITH THE PRIORITY AND AMOUNT SET FORTH IN SUCH SCHEDULES NEED NOT FILE A PROOF OF CLAIM.
- THE CLAIMS DESCRIBED IN ITEMS 1-6 BELOW ("EXCLUDED CLAIMS") ARE NOT AFFECTED BY THIS NOTICE OR THE BAR DATE ORDER AND, THEREFORE, ANY PERSON OR ENTITY THAT HAS SUCH AN EXCLUDED CLAIM NEED NOT FILE A PROOF OF CLAIM ON OR BEFORE THE BAR DATE ON ACCOUNT OF SUCH EXCLUDED CLAIM:

- Any intercompany claim held by a Debtor against another Debtor;
- Any intercompany claim held by a non-Debtor subsidiary or affiliate of any Debtor against any Debtor;
- Any claim that is allowed by an order of the Court entered on or before the Bar Date;
- Any claim arising from the rejection of an executory contract or unexpired lease pursuant to an order of the Bankruptcy Court that is issued after the Bar Date; provided, however, that the holder of such claim shall file a proof of such claim on or before the date set forth in the order authorizing such rejection.
- Any equity interest held by a Debtor in any other Debtor; and
- Any equity interest in Crystal Brands.

HOLDERS OF CLAIMS ALLOWABLE UNDER SECTION 507(a)(1) OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE AS ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF THE DEBTORS' CHAPTER 11 CASES NEED NOT FILE PROOFS OF CLAIM.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE THAT ALL PERSONS AND ENTITIES OTHER THAN THOSE DESCRIBED IN PARAGRAPHS 1 THROUGH 6 ABOVE MUST FILE ORIGINAL EXECUTED PROOFS OF CLAIM ON OR BEFORE THE SEPTEMBER 9, 1994 BAR DATE. ANY PERSON OR ENTITY THAT IS THE HOLDER OF A CLAIM THAT IS DISPUTED, CONTINGENT OR UNLIQUIDATED MUST FILE A PROOF OF CLAIM. SUCH PROOFS OF CLAIM MUST BE DULY EXECUTED, WRITTEN IN ENGLISH AND ANY AMOUNTS CLAIMED THEREIN MUST BE CONVERTED TO UNITED STATES DOLLARS AND CALCULATED AS OF THE PETITION DATE. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THESE REQUIREMENTS SHALL RESULT IN THE HOLDERS OF SUCH CLAIMS BEING FOREVER BARRED FROM VOTING UPON OR RECEIVING ANY DISTRIBUTION OF ASSET OR PROPERTY UNDER ANY PLAN OR PLANS OF REORGANIZATION FOR THE DEBTORS IN THESE CASES OR FROM ANY SUCCESSORS TO OR ASSIGNS OF ANY DEBTOR.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE THAT acts or omissions of the Debtors that occurred prior to the Petition Date, including any Debtor's indemnity agreements, guarantees, or services provided to or by a Debtor, may give rise to claims against such Debtor notwithstanding the fact that such claims for the injuries on which they are based may be contingent or may not have occurred, matured or become fixed or liquidated prior to the Bar Date. Therefore, any creditor having a claim or potential claim against a Debtor, no matter how remote or contingent, must file a proof of claim before 5:00 p.m., Eastern Daylight Savings Time, on September 9, 1994.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE THAT copies of the Debtors' Schedules of Liabilities are available for inspection at (i) the Office of the Clerk of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York, Alexander Hamilton Custom House, One Bowling Green, Fifth Floor, New York, New York 10004, from Monday to Thursday between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and noon and 2:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m.; and (ii) Counsel Press, Claims Agent, 11 East 36th Street, Fourth Floor, New York, New York 10016, each weekday during regular business hours.

United States Bankruptcy Court  
for the Southern District of New York  
c/o Crystal Apparel, Inc., et al.  
Post Office Box 47  
Bowling Green Station  
New York, New York 10004-0047

or (b) by delivering your signed, original proof of claim via hand delivery or courier service (but not by United States mail) to the Office of the Clerk of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York, Alexander Hamilton Custom House, One Bowling Green, Fifth Floor, New York, New York 10004, in either case so as to be RECEIVED at the applicable destination NOT LATER THAN September 9, 1994, 5:00 p.m., Eastern Daylight Savings Time.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE THAT the Debtors' Schedules of Liabilities are available for inspection at (i) the Office of the Clerk of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York, Alexander Hamilton Custom House, One Bowling Green, Fifth Floor, New York, New York 10004, from Monday to Thursday between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and noon and 2:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m.; and (ii) Counsel Press, Claims Agent, 11 East 36th Street, Fourth Floor, New York, New York 10016, each weekday during regular business hours.

Dated: New York, New York  
July 20, 1994

WILL, COTSHALL & MANIES  
Attorneys for Debtors in Possession  
767 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York 10153  
(212) 310-8000



**Tuesday's 4 p.m.**  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

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[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld Pct	\$s 100s	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld Pct	\$s 100s
29 1/2	29 1/4	Consolidated				36 1/2	36 1/4	GenCorp			
29 1/4	29 1/8	GenCorp				36 1/4	36 1/8	GenCorp			
29 1/8	29 1/16	GenCorp				36 1/8	36 1/16	GenCorp			
29 1/16	29 1/32	GenCorp				36 1/16	36 1/32	GenCorp			
29 1/32	29 1/64	GenCorp				36 1/32	36 1/64	GenCorp			
29 1/64	29 1/128	GenCorp				36 1/64	36 1/128	GenCorp			
29 1/128	29 1/256	GenCorp				36 1/128	36 1/256	GenCorp			
29 1/256	29 1/512	GenCorp				36 1/256	36 1/512	GenCorp			
29 1/512	29 1/1024	GenCorp				36 1/512	36 1/1024	GenCorp			
29 1/1024	29 1/2048	GenCorp				36 1/1024	36 1/2048	GenCorp			
29 1/2048	29 1/4096	GenCorp				36 1/2048	36 1/4096	GenCorp			
29 1/4096	29 1/8192	GenCorp				36 1/4096	36 1/8192	GenCorp			
29 1/8192	29 1/16384	GenCorp				36 1/8192	36 1/16384	GenCorp			
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High	Low	Week Stock	Div	Yld Pct	PE	High	Low	Week Stock	Div	Yld Pct	PE	High	Low	Week Stock	Div	Yld Pct	PE
234	12	Long	.36	5.1	28	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10
235	12	Long	.36	5.1	28	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10
236	12	Long	.36	5.1	28	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10
237	12	Long	.36	5.1	28	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10
238	12	Long	.36	5.1	28	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10
239	12	Long	.36	5.1	28	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10
240	12	Long	.36	5.1	28	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10
241	12	Long	.36	5.1	28	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10
242	12	Long	.36	5.1	28	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10
243	12	Long	.36	5.1	28	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10
244	12	Long	.36	5.1	28	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10
245	12	Long	.36	5.1	28	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10
246	12	Long	.36	5.1	28	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10
247	12	Long	.36	5.1	28	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10
248	12	Long	.36	5.1	28	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10
249	12	Long	.36	5.1	28	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10
250	12	Long	.36	5.1	28	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10
251	12	Long	.36	5.1	28	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10
252	12	Long	.36	5.1	28	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10
253	12	Long	.36	5.1	28	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10
254	12	Long	.36	5.1	28	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10
255	12	Long	.36	5.1	28	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10
256	12	Long	.36	5.1	28	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10
257	12	Long	.36	5.1	28	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10
258	12	Long	.36	5.1	28	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10
259	12	Long	.36	5.1	28	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10
260	12	Long	.36	5.1	28	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10
261	12	Long	.36	5.1	28	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10
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263	12	Long	.36	5.1	28	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10
264	12	Long	.36	5.1	28	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10
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266	12	Long	.36	5.1	28	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10
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271	12	Long	.36	5.1	28	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10
272	12	Long	.36	5.1	28	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10
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320	12	Long	.36	5.1	28	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	10	1774	1395	10	.00	1.0	

N-O-P-Q		R-S-T-U		V-W-X-Y		Z-AA	
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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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**Tuesday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

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Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	50	High	Low	Lates	Chg
A											
2%	1	1	AAH Str	42	51	116	79	8	11	8	-1%
3%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
4%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
5%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
6%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
7%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
8%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
9%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
10%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
11%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
12%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
13%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
14%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
15%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
16%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
17%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
18%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
19%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
20%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
21%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
22%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
23%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
24%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
25%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
26%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
27%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
28%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
29%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
30%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
31%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
32%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
33%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
34%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
35%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
36%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
37%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
38%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
39%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
40%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
41%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
42%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
43%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
44%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
45%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
46%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
47%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
48%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
49%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
50%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%
51%	1	1	AAH Int'n			116	79	8	11	8	-1%

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Month	Year	Low	Stock	DIV	Yield	P/E	52 Wk. High	Low	Latest Close	Change
Jan	1979	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Feb	1979	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Mar	1979	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Apr	1979	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
May	1979	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Jun	1979	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Jul	1979	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Aug	1979	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Sep	1979	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Oct	1979	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Nov	1979	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Dec	1979	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Jan	1980	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Feb	1980	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Mar	1980	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Apr	1980	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
May	1980	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Jun	1980	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Jul	1980	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Aug	1980	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Sep	1980	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Oct	1980	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Nov	1980	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Dec	1980	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Jan	1981	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Feb	1981	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Mar	1981	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Apr	1981	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
May	1981	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Jun	1981	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Jul	1981	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Aug	1981	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Sep	1981	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Oct	1981	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Nov	1981	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Dec	1981	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Jan	1982	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Feb	1982	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Mar	1982	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Apr	1982	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
May	1982	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Jun	1982	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Jul	1982	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Aug	1982	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Sep	1982	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Oct	1982	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Nov	1982	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Dec	1982	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Jan	1983	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Feb	1983	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Mar	1983	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Apr	1983	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
May	1983	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Jun	1983	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Jul	1983	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Aug	1983	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Sep	1983	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Oct	1983	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Nov	1983	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Dec	1983	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Jan	1984	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Feb	1984	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Mar	1984	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Apr	1984	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
May	1984	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Jun	1984	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Jul	1984	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Aug	1984	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Sep	1984	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Oct	1984	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Nov	1984	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Dec	1984	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Jan	1985	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Feb	1985	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Mar	1985	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Apr	1985	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
May	1985	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Jun	1985	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Jul	1985	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Aug	1985	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Sep	1985	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Oct	1985	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Nov	1985	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Dec	1985	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Jan	1986	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Feb	1986	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Mar	1986	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Apr	1986	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
May	1986	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Jun	1986	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Jul	1986	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Aug	1986	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Sep	1986	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Oct	1986	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Nov	1986	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Dec	1986	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Jan	1987	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Feb	1987	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Mar	1987	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Apr	1987	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
May	1987	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Jun	1987	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Jul	1987	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Aug	1987	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Sep	1987	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Oct	1987	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Nov	1987	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Dec	1987	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Jan	1988	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Feb	1988	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Mar	1988	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Apr	1988	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
May	1988	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Jun	1988	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Jul	1988	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Aug	1988	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Sep	1988	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Oct	1988	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Nov	1988	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Dec	1988	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Jan	1989	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Feb	1989	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Mar	1989	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Apr	1989	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
May	1989	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Jun	1989	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Jul	1989	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Aug	1989	29 1/2	Prichard	---	---	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	---
Sep	1989									

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

[illegible][illegible]

Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld Pct	P/E	52 Wk High	Low	Losses	Gain
Jan	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Feb	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Mar	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Apr	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
May	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Jun	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Jul	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Aug	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Sep	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Oct	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Nov	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Dec	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Jan	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Feb	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Mar	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Apr	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
May	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Jun	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Jul	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Aug	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Sep	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Oct	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Nov	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Dec	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Jan	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Feb	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Mar	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Apr	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
May	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Jun	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Jul	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Aug	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Sep	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Oct	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Nov	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Dec	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
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Feb	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Mar	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Apr	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
May	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Jun	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Jul	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Aug	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
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Mar	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Apr	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
May	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Jun	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Jul	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Aug	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Sep	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
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Mar	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Apr	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
May	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Jun	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Jul	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Aug	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Sep	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Oct	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Nov	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Dec	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
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Mar	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Apr	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
May	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Jun	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Jul	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Aug	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Sep	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
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Nov	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
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Jan	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Feb	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Mar	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Apr	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
May	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Jun	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Jul	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Aug	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Sep	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Oct	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Nov	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Dec	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Jan	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Feb	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Mar	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Apr	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
May	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Jun	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Jul	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Aug	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Sep	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
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Nov	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
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Mar	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Apr	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
May	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Jun	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Jul	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Aug	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
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Mar	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Apr	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
May	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Jun	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Jul	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
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Mar	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Apr	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
May	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Jun	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Jul	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
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Apr	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
May	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Jun	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Jul	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	1
Aug	11	10	100	1.00	10	10	11	10	1	

DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	BALANCE
1917			
Jan 1	Balance	100.00	100.00
Feb 1	Interest	1.00	101.00
Mar 1	Interest	1.00	102.00
Apr 1	Interest	1.00	103.00
May 1	Interest	1.00	104.00
Jun 1	Interest	1.00	105.00
Jul 1	Interest	1.00	106.00
Aug 1	Interest	1.00	107.00
Sep 1	Interest	1.00	108.00
Oct 1	Interest	1.00	109.00
Nov 1	Interest	1.00	110.00
Dec 1	Interest	1.00	111.00
1918			
Jan 1	Balance	111.00	111.00
Feb 1	Interest	1.00	112.00
Mar 1	Interest	1.00	113.00
Apr 1	Interest	1.00	114.00
May 1	Interest	1.00	115.00
Jun 1	Interest	1.00	116.00
Jul 1	Interest	1.00	117.00
Aug 1	Interest	1.00	118.00
Sep 1	Interest	1.00	119.00
Oct 1	Interest	1.00	120.00
Nov 1	Interest	1.00	121.00
Dec 1	Interest	1.00	122.00
1919			
Jan 1	Balance	122.00	122.00
Feb 1	Interest	1.00	123.00
Mar 1	Interest	1.00	124.00
Apr 1	Interest	1.00	125.00
May 1	Interest	1.00	126.00
Jun 1	Interest	1.00	127.00
Jul 1	Interest	1.00	128.00
Aug 1	Interest	1.00	129.00
Sep 1	Interest	1.00	130.00
Oct 1	Interest	1.00	131.00
Nov 1	Interest	1.00	132.00
Dec 1	Interest	1.00	133.00

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**July 19, 1994**

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d Global Polymed.....\$	10.17	w East Overseas Fund Ltd.....\$	7615.00

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London . October 17 & 18

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## SPORTS

## At Alpe d'Huez, Conti Captures the Climber's Gem

By Samuel Abt  
International Herald Tribune  
ALPE D'HUEZ, France — Roberto Conti, an Italian rider, won the jewel of the climbing stages in the Tour de France on Tuesday and helped shake up the overall standings as the bicycle race completed the first of four stages in the Alps, those splendors of nature.

Conti crossed the line an impressive 2 minutes 2 seconds ahead. That moved him up the ranks from 11th place to sixth and gave him a fighting chance to finish second overall, the only big battle left before the Tour ends in Paris on Sunday.

Conti, who rides for the Lampre team, was ecstatic about his performance. "It's a great victory for me, the greatest of my career," he said.

Nevertheless, he continued, he knows that he is a support rider and will return to that role, working for the team and not himself, in the mountainous days to come.

But he will have something to remember when he is following his leader's orders. The Alpe d'Huez stage, with its long and steep rise up 22 switchbacks, usually attracts an enormous number of spectators, perhaps a quarter of a million, and is the day all climbers spend the winter dreaming about.

His strategy was simple. Conti slipped into an early 14-man breakaway that built a lead of more than 8 minutes over two mountains rated second category, in an ascending scale of four to one in difficulty.

Then, out of the low clouds that shrouded the Alps on Tuesday as the weather finally turned cool, there stood Alpe d'Huez, rated beyond category. On the many twists of the 13.8-

kilometer (8.5-mile) climb, Conti disposed of his companions.

In second place was Hernan Buenahora, a Colombian with Kelme. Third, 3:49 behind the winner, was Udo Boltz, a German with Telekom, in the same time as Alberto Elli, an Italian with GB-MG, who was fourth.

Despite the turn in the weather, attrition continued to be a factor. Of the 189 riders who started the Tour on July 2, just 128 remain. Seven more dropped out Tuesday, victims

**The Alpe d'Huez stage is the day all climbers spend the winter dreaming about.**

of fatigue brought on by a heat wave and the race's rapid pace. Conti was timed in 6 hours 6 minutes 45 seconds, an hourly average of 36.7 kilometers over the 224.5 kilometers from Val d'Isère to the stratosphere.

On the way there, Miguel Indurain, the Spaniard who rides for Banesto and is salting away his fourth successive victory in the Tour, lost 35 seconds of his huge lead. It is now down to 7:21 over Richard Virenque, a Frenchman with Festina. He came in 11th on Tuesday, and Indurain was 12th.

The Spaniard looked strong and untrodden coming up to the 1860-meter-high peak. On a speedy descent Monday, he nearly went over the edge of a mountain when his brakes locked and his front wheel skidded, so the loss of 35 seconds had to be taken in perspective.

Beside Conti, the day's gainers included Luc Leblanc, another Frenchman with Festina, who rose from fourth place to third; Marco Pantani, an Italian with Carrera, who rose from sixth place to fifth; and Elli, who rose from 13th place to eighth.

Those on the down staircase included Armand De Las Cuevas, a Frenchman with Castorama, who fell from third place to fourth; Vladimir Poulitnikov, a Ukrainian with Carrera, who fell from fifth place to seventh; and Abraham Olano, a Spaniard with Mapei-Clas, who fell from 10th place to 16th.

The main losers on the day, however, may have been the Dutch fans of professional bicycle racing. They usually flock to Alpe d'Huez, camping overnight in its meadows, for a chance to cheer on their countrymen. And Dutch climbers have often responded with victories.

Not lately, though, and surely not Tuesday. Erik Breukink, who rides for ONCE, was the first Dutchman to cross the line, in 47th place, 13:44 behind Conti.

Since that placing was not unexpected and since two of the few other Dutch climbers of note, Steven Rooks and Gert-Jan Theunisse, both of the TVM team, dropped out in the Pyrenees, many Dutch fans went elsewhere for their summer vacations.

The long road up to Alpe d'Huez was strangely devoid of the red, white and blue bands of the Dutch flag and the encouraging cry of "Hup, hup," was rarely heard. On the other hand, for once there were few rowdies in the crowd and the riders had a clear passage to the finish.



It was a day of celebration for Roberto Conti of Italy, who moved up to sixth place.

## Down by 11 Runs, Astros Rack Up 15 To Beat Cardinals

The Houston Astros are proving there's no such thing as a safe lead or an insurmountable deficit.

Trailing 11-0 after three innings, the Astros pulled off a record-tying comeback Monday night to defeat the St. Louis Cardinals, 15-12, in Houston.

"As we kept getting closer, we started smelling it," said Kevin Bass, one of four Astros to drive in two runs during an 11-run sixth inning. "After we made it 11-7, we felt pretty good because we had three innings left and were within a grand slam. It just snowballed from there."

Houston matched the biggest comeback in National League history just three days after blowing an 8-0 lead in Pittsburgh in an 11-8 loss.

Bass, Andruw Celis, Mike Feller and Ken Caminiti each drove in two runs in the sixth when Houston went ahead, 15-11.

The Philadelphia Phillies overcame a 12-1 deficit to beat Chicago, 18-16, on April 17, 1976, and the Cardinals rallied from an 11-0 deficit to beat New York, 14-12, on June 15, 1952.

The major-league record for the biggest comeback is 12 runs, done twice in the American League. The Philadelphia Athletics rallied from 14-2 behind to beat Cleveland, 17-15, on June 15, 1925, and Detroit came back from 13-1 to defeat Chicago, 16-15, on June 18, 1911.

Houston's 11-run inning came against four pitchers.

Giants 7, Phillies 5: In Philadelphia, Barry Bonds hit his fifth homer in four games and Darryl Strawberry delivered another big hit before being injured as San Francisco won its ninth straight.

The Giants are 9-0 since Strawberry joined them. He hit a two-run single in the first, then left the game after the top of the second with an injured left hamstring.

Bonds, who has 12 hits in his last 23 at-bats, went 2-for-4 and hit his 28th homer this season and the 250th of his career.

Expos 9, Padres 2: In Montreal, the Expos beat San Diego for the 10th straight time this season. Marquis Grissom had two of Montreal's 15 hits and scored twice for the Expos, who have outscored the Padres, 63-17, this season.

Eleven hits, three Padres errors and a balk by Bill Krueger enabled the Expos to take an 8-1 lead after four innings.

Reds 5, Marlins 3: Kevin Mitchell and Reggie Sanders hit consecutive homers off Charlie Hough in the sixth to power Cincinnati past visiting Florida. The solo homers broke open a tie game and sent Florida to its fourth straight loss.

Braves 3, Pirates 2: In Pittsburgh, Kent Mercker pitched a two-hitter for Atlanta, and rookie Mike Kelly hit his first major-league homer and doubled.

Mercker shook off the Pirates' two-run second inning to retire the final 18 batters for his fifth victory in six starts.

Fred McGriff homered again in Pittsburgh, just as he did in the All-Star game, as the Braves finally figured out how to win at Three Rivers Stadium. The Braves started the season 1-7 against the Pirates and were swept in a three-game series there on April 29-May 1.

Cubs 6, Rockies 3: Jim Bullinger pitched a five-hitter and drove in three runs for visiting Chicago, which snapped Colorado's four-game winning streak.

Bullinger doubled home two runs in the second inning and had an RBI single in the fourth. It was his first complete-game victory since Aug. 30, 1992 in San Francisco.

Dodgers 7, Mets 6: In New York, Tim Lincecum drove in six runs and Eric Karros hit a two-out single in the 10th inning for Los Angeles.

With two outs in the 10th, Mike Piazza reached base on an infield single against Mauro Gozzo. Wallach, who had a three-run homer and a three-run double, was intentionally walked after the count went to 1-1.

Karros then singled to left, scoring pinch-runner Delino DeShields.

## Players and Owners Each Snub Proposals

By Richard Justice

NEW YORK — Baseball's players and owners have rejected one another's proposals, keeping the sport on a familiar path that seems all but certain to produce a player strike.

In a four-hour session on Monday, the union chief, Donald Fehr, argued that the owners' salary cap proposal would hurt free agency, reduce salaries and lower incentives for industry growth.

"We're not about to re-invent the wheel here," Fehr said. "That's not what we're setting out to do."

Said Richard Ravitch, chief negotiator for the owners, "It ain't gonna fly."

In essence, the owners want to impose a salary cap — a limit on player payrolls — and the players don't. The owners have said they are ready to declare an impasse to implement their new system in the offseason, and the players have said they'll call a strike this season as a pre-emptive measure.

The only question seems to be when the strike will begin and how long it will last. Fehr said a formal strike date will be set within the next two weeks, and sources said the union was considering everything from Aug. 16 to Sept. 30.

The players say they'll go for an earlier date if they believe a settlement was possible that would save the playoffs and World Series. But if they're convinced the owners are unified and determined to get a salary cap, they may wait until the final weekend of the regular season. Neither side seemed optimistic Monday, but informal meetings were set for Wednesday.

## White Sox Win in 13th to Move Atop AL

The Associated Press

The Chicago White Sox didn't bother checking Cecil Fielder's bat. Instead, they just waited for Alan Trammell to uncork a wild throw.

Trammell's error in the 13th inning Monday night gave the White Sox a 10-9 victory.

## AL ROUNDUP

over the Detroit Tigers in a game featuring seven home runs at Comerica Park.

Frank Thomas hit a grand slam, Julio Franco connected twice and Robin Ventura also homered for Chicago, which overcame a six-run deficit. Fielder homered twice for the Tigers and Kirk Gibson also homered.

The White Sox won for the 15th time in 18 games, and moved past Cleveland into first place in the AL Central Division.

Thomas's 34th homer and third career slam tied it, 9-9, in the seventh. In the 13th, Joey Cora drew a leadoff walk from Storm Davis and Tim Lincecum sacrificed. Franco was intentionally walked, and Thomas hit a grand slam at first base.

Fielder threw to Trammell at second for a force-out, but the shortstop's return throw sailed over the head of Davis, who was covering at first base, and Cora scored.

Rangers 6, Indians 5: Jose Canseco doubled home the tiebreaking run with two outs in the ninth for Texas, handing Cleveland only its fifth loss in its last 29 home games.

Albert Belle, suspended Monday for 10 days for using a corked bat, went 1-for-4 for the Indians. He is appealing the penalty, and is just 2-for-16 since his bat was confiscated last Friday.

Ivan Rodriguez hit a two-run single in the seventh off Jose Mesa as the Rangers tied it, 5-5. Jeff Frye doubled with one out in the ninth and Canseco doubled off the bullpen fence in dead center.

Angels 13, Red Sox 4: In Anaheim, California, J.T. Snow hit a grand slam — the first of his career — against Boston and the Angels scored nine runs in the first inning.

Jim Edmonds had an RBI triple and an RBI double in the Angels' biggest inning since a nine-run burst on May 8, 1989, at Detroit.

Yankees 5, Athletics 3: Danny Tartabull hit his 17th home run and New York triumphed in Oakland, California. The Yankees have won five straight since the All-Star break, all on the road.

Tartabull had three hits and drove in two runs. He had a grand slam Sunday in Seattle.

Mariners 7, Orioles 5: Edgar Martinez doubled home two runs in the eighth inning against visiting Baltimore as Seattle ended a five-game losing streak.

Ken Griffey Jr. reached base on an error by the second baseman, Mark McLemore, and stole second in the eighth. After Jay Buhner walked, Martinez doubled off Mark Eichhorn.

Blue Jays 7, Twins 4: Joe Carter hit his 20th homer and drove in four runs as Toronto sent Minnesota to its eighth straight road loss.

Carter reached the 20-homer mark for the ninth consecutive season. He has 13 RBIs in 10 games against Minnesota this season. Kirby Puckett hit his 15th homer for the Twins. He leads the American League with 85 RBIs, one more than Carter.

Royals 2, Brewers 0: Jose Lind hit his first AL home run and a fill-in starter, Chris Haney, pitched seven strong innings as Kansas City won in Milwaukee.

Haney was called up from the minors just for the game. He had a 9.70 ERA in five starts earlier this season for the Royals, and was brought back only because Kansas City was playing its sixth game in five nights.

Haney allowed five hits and struck out five.

## Indians' Belle Suspended for Corking Bat

The Associated Press

CLEVELAND — Albert Belle of the Cleveland Indians was found guilty of corking his bat and suspended for 10 days after a weekend investigation that included a mysterious switched bat.

American League officials X-rayed the bat, then sawed it in half before declaring on Monday that the bat was "found to have been treated with cork."

The All-Star outfielder appealed the suspension, which will be delayed until his hearing before the league president, Bobby Brown, on July 29.

A team spokesman said Belle would make no statement. The bat had mysteriously disappeared from the umpires' room at Comerica Park for two days after officials had seized it.

## DENNIS THE MENACE

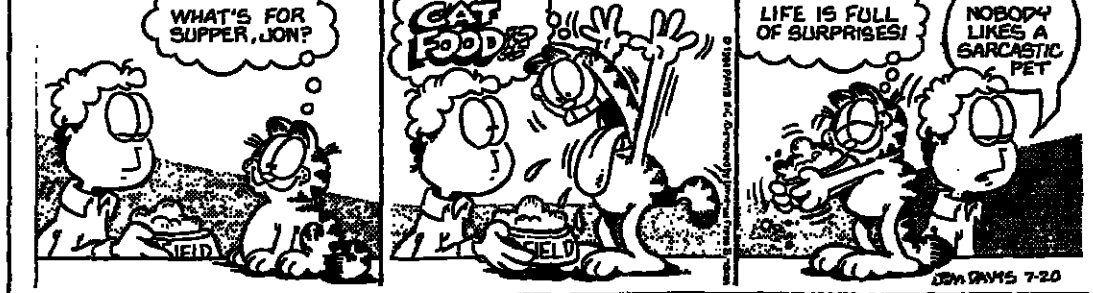


"No, I don't have a job, but I sure have a lot of bosses."

## PEANUTS



## GARFIELD



## BEETLE BAILEY



## DOONESBURY



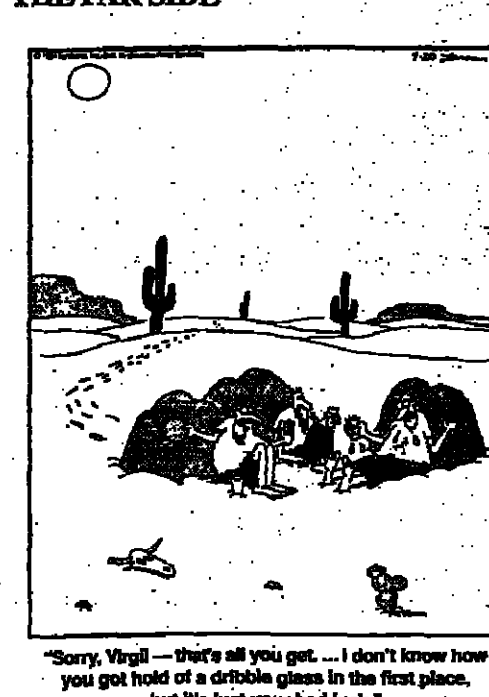
## CALVIN AND HOBBES



## WIZARD of ID



## THE FAR SIDE



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## SPORTS

## For Soccer to Win American Hearts, It Must Create Some Heroes



Roberto Baggio had a wave and a smile for fans upon returning to Rome on Tuesday, as thousands welcomed home the fourth-place Bulgarians in Sofia.



## Cheers in Brazil and a Few Jeers in Italy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

There were cheers for the players and some jeers for the coach as the Italian soccer team returned home Tuesday, while tens of thousands turned out to welcome the Brazilian squad in Recife, Brazil.

Some 1,000 flag-waving fans greeted the Italians at Leonardo da Vinci airport after their flight from Los Angeles. They held up signs that read "still invincible" and "thanks anyway."

The Brazilians, winners of an unprecedented fourth World Cup title, arrived to a red-carpet official welcome and a rapturous reception from millions of ecstatic fans.

In a marathon day of celebrations, the coastal city of Recife in northeast Pernambuco state was first to greet the returning heroes after their 3-2 victory on penalties in the World Cup final Sunday. Thousands of people, many waving national flags or wearing clothes or hats in the national colors of green and yellow, crowded the city streets to cheer the squad in an 18-kilometer (11-mile) victory parade.

In Rome, a group of fans waving banners for the Italian club Lazio and chanting "Signori" heckled Arrigo Sacchi, the

coach. In a controversial decision, Sacchi did not play Giuseppe Signori, the Lazio striker and league's top scorer, in the final. "They're ignorant and I've had it up here to with ignorant people," Sacchi said. "I have no reason to be bitter. Brazil played better than we did and so they deserved to win the World Cup."

The team's star striker, Roberto Baggio, whose missed penalty kick sealed Italy's defeat in the first World Cup decided by a penalty shoot-out, was one of the few players who smiled as he descended from the plane. He blew kisses to the crowd before the police escorted him away.

Several players, including the midfielders Dino Baggio and Roberto Donadoni, still seemed in shock over the loss.

Donadoni, who frowned most of the time and hung his head low, said some fans were ungrateful.

"We could have been spared some of these remarks," Donadoni said, referring to criticism of Sacchi.

In Sofia, a huge and boisterous crowd welcomed the Bulgarian team. A guard of honor greeted the team at the airport and a military band played the

national anthem. President Zhelyu Zhelev was on hand, along with Alexander Yordanov, the chairman of Parliament.

After the ceremony, the team left in a long convoy of cars escorted by motorcycle police. Thousands of fans lined the streets waving the Bulgarian flag and cheering the convoy on its way to the National Stadium in central Sofia. (AP, Reuters)

## Brazil Tops Final Poll

Brazil held the top spot in the final Sprint Soccer Poll, a weekly ranking of the top 10 national teams as voted on by an international panel of soccer journalists, poll organizers said Tuesday. The Associated Press reported.

Brazil received all 51 first-place votes for the maximum 510 points. Italy held second-place with 459 points. The Netherlands placed third with 404 points, followed by Argentina with 352 and Germany with 307.

Sweden was sixth in the poll with 258 points, while Bulgaria ended up seventh with 188. Rounding out the top 10 were Romania with 139 points, Belgium with 84 and Nigeria with 34.

## Meola Signs With N.Y. Jets

The Associated Press

HEMPSTEAD, N.Y. — Tony Meola, the goalkeeper for the U.S. soccer team, is now a kicker for the New York Jets of the National Football League.

The Jets announced Monday that they had signed Meola, 25, to a contract at an undisclosed amount.

"We gave Tony quite an extensive workout late last week and were really impressed by his leg strength and accuracy," said Dick Steinberg, the general manager for the Jets.

A national team member since 1989, Meola is expected to play in the new U.S. soccer league, set to begin in April 1995. That would not conflict with the NFL season, which ends in January with the Super Bowl.

PASADENA, California — You can't begin to understand how tacky the World Cup is until it's all over. Everyone had gone home but the tents were still up, flapping white plastic blotted with soot in the cloudy morning, and signs of clashing colors and wire fencing and portable toilets and cables heading everywhere.

So the 15th World Cup was over, the championship decided in favor of Brazil by penalty kicks, which was the equivalent of taking Jack Nicklaus and Tom Watson off the Augusta National after 72 even holes and ordering them to settle The Masters at the Putt-Putt miniature golf course on Route 17 somewhere outside the city.

Mr. Nicklaus will be playing the red ball. Mr. Watson, playing the blue ball, will have honors. On the first hole, the alligator's mouth shall be considered out of bounds.

Sepp Blatter, the FIFA general secretary who is the game's greatest protector on behalf of the international soccer federation, said Monday that penalty kicks were preferable to playing the championship indefinitely until a winning goal is produced. "We don't want to have a 'sudden death,'" he said. "To play indefinitely in these conditions in this kind of heat, we might have a sudden death on the field."

Why not allow more substitutions as the match progresses?

"This is not in the culture of our game, to allow more than two substitutions," he said. "Otherwise, we would have two different games."

They don't now? They play 52 matches and decide the world champion for the next four years like this?

"I think I had Jack beat when he came to the windmill at 16 needing to make up a shot," said Watson, who became The Masters champion with an 18-hole score of 25, 11-under par. "The windmill blades were turning a lot faster than normal — surely a lot more quickly than I've ever seen them turn — and really it was a tough putt for anyone under those circumstances."

"Everybody knows if there's a weakness in my game, it's the windmill," Nicklaus said.

FIFA plans a 30-minute, sudden-death extra time for the 1998 World Cup in France, but Blatter said that if the score was still tied, penalty kicks would be used.

THE AMERICANS have much bigger issues with which to deal. FIFA is making it clear that the United States is on its own now as far as developing the game. The U.S. Soccer Federation president, Alan Rothenberg, still has not committed to governing the 12-team professional league, which is to kick off next spring. Franchises have been awarded to only seven cities: Boston; Long Island, New York; East Rutherford, Ohio; Los Angeles; and San Jose, California. The league has a TV deal with ABC and ESPN, the U.S. World Cup broadcaster, but it doesn't have any of the American players under contract.

Only the goalkeeper, Tony Meola, has promised to remain in the United States next season. "I'm sure all of the players will either stay or come back to play in the MLS next year," Rothenberg predicted. If that's the case, then his plan must be to take the best American players on loan from their foreign clubs in the middle of the U.S. season. It's unimaginable that they would be willing to risk their careers when they are most

marketable in order to play in a league that will average 12,000 fans per game and minuscule TV ratings in its first year, by Rothenberg's own calculations. Indeed, why should they come back when Rothenberg hasn't committed to it?

In any case, the growth of professional soccer in the United States can only be a portion of the plan. England, for all the tradition of its famous league, wasn't able to qualify for the 24-team World Cup finals. The reason lies in the teaching of its children. Young soccer players in England are taught to run and to play hard and to win, but they are not taught how to play. It's a worldwide dilemma.

"Our technical study group has seen in this exciting, attacking style of play promoted by this World Cup, that there is a lack of skill and technique among the players," Blatter said. "So we are going to go back to all of the associations and tell them to attach more emphasis to individual skill and technique. It can be done only in the beginning, when the players are learning to kick the ball. It can't be done later."

"I am sure that the message will be received by everybody — especially in the U.S., where the game has received the letter of noblesse, or at least an appreciation from the public," Blatter added.

IN TRUTH, while the World Cup played out better in the United States than anyone could have imagined, the majority of Americans will be glad to see it leaving town. They didn't ask for it to come here, it was entirely new and foreign, and it was shoved down a lot of throats.

If something is going to be made of this World Cup, it will have to start with the people who love the game. A lot of the soccer education in America comes directly from books and videos, as parents and coaches have to learn the game before they can teach it to the children. So this is a wonderful opportunity. Rather than teach soccer as a game of rules — of defenders playing defense and each player sticking to his assigned role — soccer should instead be taught as a game of expression and creativity.

The U.S. federation should create books and videos emphasizing the game's beauty. Use highlights from this World Cup to teach kids the bicycle kick almost converted by the American Marcelo Balboa against Colombia. Teach them the head fakes of Romário and the quick, poking passes of Roberto Baggio. Teach them to play however they wish; don't criticize them for taking the sorts of risks that create exponential growth.

If there is a problem with American soccer at the grass-roots level, it's that the rules are taken too literally. The ball must be marked exactly where the infraction took place and every foul is called according to the book. It's very much a repressive game in this country.

What the game needs in order to achieve self-sufficiency is a generation of players who are self-sufficient. It needs its Arnold Palmer, its Julius Erving, who plays with the sort of confidence and imagination that creates a following. If the Americans could find and sculpt that one player, then others would be inspired around him and the game would take off.

The World Cup surely has created a path for soccer here. Now the important question is where that path leads. Will we see in the next generation a fleet of sleek Americans exuding a uniquely American creativity — a creativity that until now has been left to basketball — or will the coming generation of World Cup boomers be taught to prevent goals, not score them?

The latter is the safer, easier route for American soccer. The former is its only hope.

## U.S., Spain Gain in Tennis Cup

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT — Spain and the United States, the top two seeds, moved into the second round of the Federation Cup by sweeping both singles matches Tuesday.

Spain routed Chile with Conchita Martinez defeating Alejandra Quizada, 6-1, 6-0, and Arantxa Sanchez Vicario beating Paula Cabezas with identical scores.

But the competition between the United States and the Czech Republic was tougher.

Mary Joe Fernandez needed more than an hour and 10 minutes to defeat her Czech opponent, Petra Langrova, 6-2, 6-4, and Lindsay Davenport lost her first set to Ludmila Riktorova, 4-6, before bouncing back to win 6-1, 6-4.

Spain will play Argentina in the second round and the United States will meet Canada, Rene Simpson-Alter of Canada beat Geraldine Donit, 6-0, 6-2, and her teammate, Patricia Hy, defeated Emanuela Zardo, 6-3, 6-4.

Italy also moved into the second round with two victories over Denmark. Katerina Maleeva of Bulgaria beat Nadin Ercegovic of Croatia, 6-0, 6-3, but her sister, Magdalena Maleeva, lost to Iva Majoli, 6-3, 4-6, 4-6, tying the competition at one victory each.

**Sampras Injured**  
Pete Sampras, the world's top-ranked man, has withdrawn from the Washington D.C. Tennis Classic because of tendonitis in his ankle, an injury he sustained at Wimbledon and aggravated last week-end during a Davis Cup tie.

Sampras split his Davis Cup singles matches in the Netherlands last weekend in the United States' 3-2 victory, losing on Sunday to Richard Krajicek.

## Brazil May Be Home, but Europe's Where Money Is

By Christopher Clarey

New York Times Service

PASADENA, California — When the last Brazilian team to win the World Cup returned to Brazil from Mexico in the summer of 1970, they were unquestionably going home.

Pele, Rivelino, the playmaker Gerson and all the other stars were born in Brazil, raised in Brazil and earned their livings in Brazil playing for their national top clubs.

Twenty-four years later, that is no longer the case. Make no mistake. Romario, Bebeto, Dunga and the other members of this championship team are as Brazilian as their beloved predecessors. But most of the players who embarked Tuesday on a victory tour of their sprawling, diverse nation will soon be boarding planes headed for another continent: Europe.

Eight of the 11 men who started against Italy, including all of Brazil's main attractions, start for European clubs. Romario, Bebeto and Mauro Silva play in Spain; Jorginho and Dunga play

in Germany; goalkeeper Claudio Taffarel played for Reggina in Italy last season and is likely to join another European club in the weeks to come.

South America might have won out on Sunday, but it is Europe where the most competitive soccer is played; Europe where the highest salaries are paid and Europe where the tactical trends are established that shape the game at the World Cup level.

In recent years, many Brazilians reached the conclusion that all this European influence, with its emphasis on defense, was negative for their national team, that it inevitably nibbled away at the imagination of their European-based stars and robbed the side of its singular, attacking style.

But this year's team, under its often beleaguered coach, Carlos Alberto Parreira, managed to bridge the cultural divide: marrying world-class defense with the virtuosity of Bebeto and Romario up-front. What it lacked was a playmaker, which explains why the world's best striker combination came

up with only one goal in Brazil's last two games.

"The best lesson to take from this World Cup is that you need organization, on and off the field," Parreira said. Brazil, to the occasional consternation of Pele and its Carnival-loving fans, was organized. But it is doubtful that Brazil's success will reshape soccer worldwide. Though they were superb and entertaining technicians, there was little novel in their approach or scheme.

"I think Brazil once again will create something of a trend with their flair, skills and running with the ball, which is great because we all love to watch that kind of individual play," said Andy Roxborough, the technical director of the Union of European Football Associations and a member of FIFA's technical study group.

"But I personally think that teams like Italy and Sweden will have more influence on the approach to the game." What Italy and Sweden represent is what AC Milan represents: a movement away from the German model, with its

sweeper and man-to-man guarding, toward a reliance on flat back lines, zonal defenses and constant movements forward to reduce the opponent's room to operate.

Brazil embraced this philosophy during qualifying, but in the knockout round in the United States, Parreira often used five defenders, pushing midfielder Mauro Silva back into a central defender's or quasi-sweeper's role.

"They must have adapted because of personnel and tactical considerations," Roxborough said. "I have to give Carlos great credit for being brave enough to make such decisions. I talked to him last year, and he told me that he was trying to bring back the traditional Brazilian style, but the problem was trying to strike a balance."

The history books will show that Parreira and his players succeeded where more flamboyant Brazilian sides failed. They did it with discipline, camaraderie and flashes of genius from Bebeto and, above all, Romario, who scored five goals.

## For '98, FIFA Plans Sudden-Death Format

The Associated Press

PASADENA, California — The World Cup will have a sudden-death overtime format by the next edition, in 1998, but it could still end in a shootout, soccer officials said.

After penalty kicks decided the World Cup for the first time on Sunday, Sepp Blatter, general secretary of FIFA, world soccer's governing body, said changes would be made to the overtime system before the 1998 World Cup in France. He said Brazil's 3-2 victory over Italy in a penalty shootout after the teams had played 120 minutes to a 0-0 tie had left a hollow feeling among players, coaches and officials and that something must be done.

"We are not happy and the teams are not happy to go to penalty kicks, but we have to have a winner," Blatter said. Blatter said FIFA would study various alternatives and have a new system in place by 1998. He said the replacement probably would be modeled on the "Golden Goal," FIFA's version of the sudden-death overtimes of football and hockey.

FIFA implemented shootouts when it went to knockout rules in the later rounds of the cup in 1986. While the shootout has decided several quarterfinal and semifinal matches since then, it never before had decided the champion.

## SIDELINES

## Rangers File Suit Against Keenan

NEW YORK (AP) — The New York Rangers are suing their coach, Mike Keenan, for breach of contract after he signed a five-year contract with the St. Louis Blues.

The suit, filed Tuesday in a New York federal court, seeks to force Keenan to fulfill his contract, with four years left on it, with the Rangers, and to outlay any deal with another club. It also seeks unspecified monetary damages.

Keenan was in St. Louis on Monday, defending his move.

## English Team Seeks Deal With Lalas

LONDON (Reuters) — Alexi Lalas, the U.S. World Cup team defender, is considering a \$500,000 (\$782,000) move to Coventry, which plays in England's Premier League.

The team's manager, Phil Neal, and chairman, Bryan Richardson, met Lalas in Los Angeles last weekend and said they hope to finalize a deal soon.

## Promoter King Shrugs Off Charges

LOS ANGELES (Reuters) — Boxing promoter Don King said Monday that his recent indictment on charges that he schemed to file false insurance claims proves "how good I really am."

The promoter was indicted Thursday by a New York federal jury on nine counts of wire fraud in connection with a cancelled 1991 fight between Julio Cesar Chavez and Harold Brazier. King, 62, faces a possible maximum sentence of five years in prison and a \$250,000 fine on each of the counts. "I am completely innocent," King said at a news conference. "I've been under indictment all my life, brother. This is what demonstrates how good I really am."

## For the Record

Guido Buchwald, the former Stuttgart defender, has joined the Urawa Red Diamonds of Japanese soccer's J-League. (AFP)

Olympique Marseille has signed Tony Casciaro, a forward with Ireland's World Cup team, to a two-year contract. Casciaro played two seasons for Chelsea in England's Premier League. (AP)

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## West Division

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

## East Division

## West Division

## Central Division

## National League

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## Central Division

## Monday's Line Scores

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## National League

## Baseball

## Major League Standings

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

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## West Division

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

## East Division

## West Division

## Central Division

## National League

## East Division



## OBSERVER

## Advice for the Vicar

By Russell Baker

DEAR PONTIFF: Welcome to the book trade. It needs a touch of class, and you're just the author to provide it.

I hope you won't think it pushy if I pass along a few tips. Believe me, Your Holiness, I wish somebody had done it for me on my first book.

Right off, you're going to find your publisher wants you to get out and sell your book. It's not enough that a writer has to write his book nowadays, he is also expected to sell it.

A lot of authors deal with this by hiring somebody else to write the book. This frees them to take acting classes so they will know how to do a smoozer sales job on TV.

Ghost prose is not for you, dear Pope. The trick is to make your publisher do the selling. You've made a good start on this by getting that big money commitment. Six or seven million dollars up front, if the papers are right.

Sure, you are passing it all through to good causes. But the point is, no matter who's getting the money, the publisher is laying out what for a publisher amounts to a banker's ransom. He has to get that money back, or else, which means he had better get out there and sell your book himself.

□

If you'd settled for peanuts—an advance of, say, fifteen or twenty thousand simoleans—the publisher could have said, "If you don't want to get out there and sell your own book it's no skin off my nose, J. P."

And let you die in the bookshops after selling the tiny first printing he issued to recover his peanuts.

O.K., he's going to lean on you to sell it anyhow. He's going to say, look, he's put up those millions so you owe it to him to be a good guy.

And you are a good guy, right? A man doesn't get where you are without being a good guy. So you're going to tell the

publisher, "Well, all right, I'll do a little selling."

Selling means performing on television. The theory is that everybody in America is so busy watching television that they don't have time to read, so the only way to let them know you've got something more for them not to read is the tube.

If you go on the breakfast shows, keep it short: a few lines so thoroughly rehearsed you can remember them no matter how terrified you are. Keep it casual too: call the interviewers Charlie, Harry, Bryant. Try not to look at the technicians when they make slashing hand gestures at their throats.

□

Now you want to look relaxed, no matter how tense you are. Not looking relaxed makes viewers nervous.

I hear you say, "You're talking to a fellow who can stay cool as a cucumber while talking to 100,000 souls in St. Peter's Square." But believe me, Your Holiness, TV is not St. Peter's Square. Cool as a cucumber doesn't work on TV. On TV it's tight as a drum that does the trick. To look relaxed, get tense. Sit up on the edge of the chair. Arch your back until it screams. Whatever you do, Holiness, do not sit back and relax in the chair.

All right, once the publisher discovers you really are a good guy and, what's better, also a good sport he's going to wheedle you into bookstore appearances. Here's what will happen:

You go to a vast mall, find the bookstore between a shoe store and Victoria's Secret and introduce yourself to a clerk who's never heard of you but knows where to find the manager, who puts a table out in mall traffic, dumps books on it and puts up a sign saying you will sign books for the next hour. While you sit there not selling a single book thousands of people walk by wondering silently if you're somebody famous.

This, Your Holiness, is the book trade with the bark off.

New York Times Service

## Vitebsk Struggles to Reclaim Chagall Past

By Lee Hockstader

Washington Post Service

VITEBSK, Belarus — One day in 1962, an extraordinary letter arrived at the Vitebsk museum for culture and history, a pretty pink building that was left standing miraculously after the city was pulverized in World War II.

The letter was from a Soviet scholar in France who had been in touch with Marc Chagall, then in his mid-70s. This alone was unusual. Chagall, who had left his home town of Vitebsk in 1922 to live in France, was a nonperson as far as Moscow was concerned. As an émigré, a Jew and a painter whose work did not celebrate the heroic triumphs of the Soviet Socialist people, Chagall was politically, ethnically and artistically incorrect.

If the fact of the letter was unusual, the content was astonishing. Chagall had never forgotten Vitebsk. It was where he first fell in love, married and learned to draw and paint. Many of his early canvases are scenes of Vitebsk, or what he called its "special sky" where he conjured soaring birds, flying cows, dancing fiddlers and airborne violins.

Now Chagall, relaying his message through the scholar, wanted to know: Could he give some of his work back to the city that had inspired him so many years ago?

Yevgenia Kichina, who worked in the museum's art department, saw the letter and got excited. With some others in her office, she drafted a letter describing postwar Vitebsk, a city of grimy apartment blocks that was almost unrecognizable as the 1,000-year-old town of wooden houses and graceful cathedrals of Chagall's youth.

"We said we had set up an art department, and would be happy if we could have the Chagall papers," she said. Then Kichina mentioned the letter to a member of the city's Communist Party committee. "He said, 'What? And you are going to do this on your own, without any permission? How could this even occur to you?'" She appealed to a regional party official, who turned her down.

Now, three decades later, the city is struggling to reclaim what it lost. Most suspect that Vitebsk's bond with Chagall, who died in 1985 at the age of 97, is irrevocably gone. But a few are convinced that it is not too late, that Vitebsk and Chagall can reconnect. It won't be easy.

On a bluff high above the river that winds through Vitebsk stands an old red brick house of two stories. Formerly used for apartments, the building was converted two years ago into the Marc Chagall Museum, although it contains no original works by Chagall. Officially, the museum is owned and operated by the city, but in truth it is the personal project and passion of the director, Lyubov Bazan, 37.

Bazan grew up in Vitebsk during the pre-Gorbachev period of stagnation, when the name of Chagall was all but unknown here. It was only as an art student that she discovered that Chagall was born in Vitebsk, the son of a Yiddish-speaking manual laborer. She was astonished. "I started asking people, older people, about Chagall," she said. "They said he had emigrated a long time ago, that he was a traitor to his motherland."

Chagall was once the city's arts commissar but the one or two original works he left in the city were lost in 1941 when the Germans swept into Vitebsk, occupying it for three years. The house where the artist grew up was still standing in a quiet neighborhood that was once the Jewish ghetto, but there was nothing to distinguish it. The school and museum he ran had been turned into a computer center.

In a country consumed by xenophobia and anti-Semitism, it was chancy even to speak about Chagall.

Finally in 1988, as the system began to crumble, Bazan was allowed to pursue her interest in Chagall openly, and she began planning the museum.

"When we arranged this exhibit, we faced a big problem because we have no original works of art," said Bazan. "So we were producing from our hearts, our souls. And we needed an imaginative way to show Chagall's work, his composition, his coloring, his fairy tale quality to his art. We wanted to present a general mood. It was the only way out, to show something of Chagall when we didn't have Chagall himself."

The result is modest but appealing. Some of Chagall's paintings with a Vitebsk theme have been copied right into the walls and ceilings of the museum. One of them is "Red Roof," a work from the 1950s in which the artist, palette in hand, bows low to the city as he is presented with a bouquet of flowers. There are two lithographs, donated by a museum in Germany. Old chairs, a samovar, an oil lamp, a



Lyubov Bazan and exhibits in Vitebsk's Marc Chagall Museum.

clock and a violin are suspended in mid-air, as if in flight. On the wall is a poem by Chagall, in his handwriting, dedicated to Bella, his first wife and the bride who is soaring with him above Vitebsk in his early paintings.

Besides the museum, there are a few signs of Chagall in today's Vitebsk. On Pokrovsky Street, where Chagall grew up, a statue of the artist was erected in 1992. His house, too, has been fenced off, its inhabitants recently evicted, with a small plaque on the wall saying Chagall lived there.

There is talk of making it, too, into a museum, furnished, presumably, in period style. But nobody knows who

would pay for such a project. Vitebsk, like most of Belarus, is broke. But Chagall's devotees are still hoping that somehow, from somewhere, they can get hold of a Chagall original.

For Yevgenia Kichina, the museum worker who tried but failed to respond to Chagall's offer more than 30 years ago, there is only bitterness and regret. "It was such a humiliation that such a great man and a master should have begged" to give his art to Vitebsk, she said.

"It's a drama. It's our pain, our shame and, our disgrace." (Washington Post researcher Masha Lipman contributed to this report.)

## PEOPLE

## Lloyd Webber Defends His Firing of Dunaway

Andrew Lloyd Webber is all heart. In a letter to the actress Faye Dunaway, he says he dropped her from his musical "Sunset Boulevard" to save her from "great embarrassment" because her singing didn't make the grade. In the letter, published by London's Evening Standard newspaper, he denied her claim that his decision was "capricious." "It would have been very unfair to put you through this situation," he said.

Alain Robert, 32, a French tourist, got a bit bored doing the usual tourist thing in Chicago so he decided to scale 40 stories of a 50-story skyscraper. His feat didn't go over too well with the police. They arrested him for trespassing.

Woody Allen says the story of Mia Farrow's life and loves is a long one. "That's not a miniseries," he responded when asked about an unauthorized Fox project on Farrow. The miniseries is due to air next season.

Fel Xiaotang, 83, a Chinese sociologist, and Dr. Shao Se-ming, 38, an Afghan doctor, will receive this year's Ramon Magsaysay Award for community leadership, the award foundation said in Manila.

Duncan Gray, 23, a former porter at Buckingham Palace, was jailed for a year on Tuesday for stealing a £350,000 (\$525,000) oil painting, £297 worth of silver cutlery and a £4,000 rose bowl from Queen Elizabeth's residence.

Maria Antonia Cerrato, a former household worker, is suing Guess? jeans model Anna Nicole Smith, alleging sexual harassment, sexual assault and false imprisonment. Smith, in return, is suing her for slander.

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## WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today		Tomorrow	
	High	Low	High	Low
Algeria	31/30	18/05	29/24	21/10
Austria	22/13	08/01	22/13	17/02
Belgium	22/13	08/01	22/13	17/02
France	22/13	08/01	22/13	17/02
Germany	22/13	08/01	22/13	17/02
Italy	22/13	08/01	22/13	17/02
Netherlands	22/13	08/01	22/13	17/02
Poland	22/13	08/01	22/13	17/02
Spain	22/13	08/01	22/13	17/02
Sweden	22/13	08/01	22/13	17/02
Switzerland	22/13	08/01	22/13	17/02
U.K.	22/13	08/01	22/13	17/02
U.S.S.R.	22/13	08/01	22/13	17/02



**North America**  
Much of the East Coast will be warm and humid for the end of this week. A weak tropical disturbance may bring heavy rain from coastal Virginia northward toward New York City Thursday and Friday. Hot weather will persist across much of the western half of the nation.

Middle East	Today		Tomorrow	
	High	Low	High	Low
Bahrain	31/22	25/13	31/22	25/13
Chad	31/22	25/13	31/22	25/13
Comoros	31/22	25/13	31/22	25/13
Dominican	31/22	25/13	31/22	25/13
Guatemala	31/22	25/13	31/22	25/13
Honduras	31/22	25/13	31/22	25/13
Kenya	31/22	25/13	31/22	25/13
Madagascar	31/22	25/13	31/22	25/13
Malawi	31/22	25/13	31/22	25/13
Mali	31/22	25/13	31/22	25/13
Morocco	31/22	25/13	31/22	25/13
Niger	31/22	25/13	31/22	25/13
Nigeria	31/22	25/13	31/22	25/13
Senegal	31/22	25/13	31/22	25/13
Sierra Leone	31/22	25/13	31/22	25/13
South Africa	31/22	25/13	31/22	25/13
South Korea	31/22	25/13	31/22	25/13
Tanzania	31/22	25/13	31/22	25/13
Togo	31/22	25/13	31/22	25/13
Tunisia	31/22	25/13	31/22	25/13
Zambia	31/22	25/13	31/22	25/13
Zimbabwe	31/22	25/13	31/22	25/13

Asia	Today		Tomorrow	
	High	Low	High	Low
Bangkok	32/20	24/15	32/20	24/15
Beijing	32/20	24/15	32/20	24/15
Bombay	32/20	24/15	32/20	24/15
Calcutta	32/20	24/15	32/20	24/15
Colombo	32/20	24/15	32/20	24/15
Hankow	32/20	24/15	32/20	24/15
Harbin	32/20	24/15	32/20	24/15
Hong Kong	32/20	24/15	32/20	24/15
Kobe	32/20	24/15	32/20	24/15
London	32/20	24/15	32/20	24/15
Manila	32/20	24/15	32/20	24/15
Medan	32/20	24/15	32/20	24/15
Osaka	32/20	24/15	32/20	24/15
Seoul	32/20	24/15	32/20	24/15
Singapore	32/20	24/15	32/20	24/15
Taipei	32/20	24/15	32/20	24/15
Tokyo	32/20	24/15	32/20	24/15

**Asia**  
Much of Eastern China, Korea, and Japan will still have to cope with unseasonable heat and humidity through the end of the week. Super Typhoon Wally will move toward southern Japan later this week. Wally will most likely affect areas west of Tokyo with torrential rains and damaging winds.

North America	Today		Tomorrow	
	High	Low	High	Low
Anchorage	18/04	11/02	18/04	11/02
Atlanta	22/13	08/01	22/13	08/01
Boston	22/13	08/01	22/13	08/01
Chicago	22/13	08/01	22/13	08/01
Denver	22/13	08/01	22/13	08/01
Houston	22/13	08/01	22/13	08/01
Los Angeles	22/13	08/01	22/13	08/01
Madison	22/13	08/01	22/13	08/01
Memphis	22/13	08/01	22/13	08/01
Minneapolis	22/13	08/01	22/13	08/01
Miami	22/13	08/01	22/13	08/01
Montreal	22/13	08/01	22/13	08/01
New York	22/13	08/01	22/13	08/01
Phoenix	22/13	08/01	22/13	08/01
Pittsburgh	22/13	08/01	22/13	08/01
Portland	22/13	08/01	22/13	08/01
San Francisco	22/13	08/01	22/13	08/01
Seattle	22/13	08/01	22/13	08/01
St. Louis	22/13	08/01	22/13	08/01
Tampa	22/13	08/01	22/13	08/01
Washington	22/13	08/01	22/13	08/01

## ACROSS

- 1 It goes from stern to stern
- 5 Ten Commandments word
- 10 Companion of Olla
- 14 Dancer Padovana
- 15 Champing at the bit
- 16 A billion years
- 17 Con game
- 18 Vacant
- 19 Soap unit

## Solution to Puzzle of July 19

AWED MAO OSIP  
LOVELY ASP DEMI  
BROGAS THEBEARS  
SNEAKER ENTITREA  
BOSCH PERIL ALEA  
ACADIA NOAH OLD  
RAU CHICAGO WIN  
ELL HALO EUREKA  
RABBI KLM LURES  
EGGS NEEDS  
VILLOATE DRESSER  
TILLMOIS GRIEVE  
ARON ORA OSES  
LAWS LEX NAST

## DOWN

- 2 Stoves that don't work
- 3 "Diamonds" — a girl's...
- 4 "Gidget" star
- 6 Perform perfectly
- 8 Hagar the Horrible's honey
- 9 It was burned in 1973
- 20 Beatniks best it
- 21 Interjections
- 22 — in apple
- 23 Lamb and daisy

## Solution to Puzzle of July 19

AWED MAO OSIP  
LOVELY ASP DEMI  
BROGAS THEBEARS  
SNEAKER ENTITREA  
BOSCH PERIL ALEA  
ACADIA NOAH OLD  
RAU CHICAGO WIN  
ELL HALO EUREKA  
RABBI KLM LURES  
EGGS NEEDS  
VILLOATE DRESSER  
TILLMOIS GRIEVE  
ARON ORA OSES  
LAWS LEX NAST

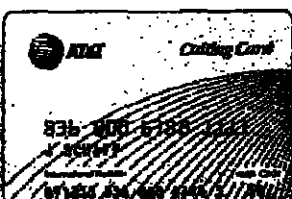
## CROSSWORD

- 25 Pasture sounds
- 44 Carl of baseball, informally
- 45 Tie-toe bridge
- 46 Lady
- 47 Founder of the Girl Guides
- 48 Trouble in France
- 49 Frame
- 50 Tech initiator
- 51 Partake of
- 52 Calendar abbr.
- 53 Arson?
- 54 West of Gotham City
- 55 "I'm — duck"
- 56 — hump (fiber plant)
- 57 "Spy" star
- 58 List of candidates
- 59 It may come with points
- 60 Grown-up grigs
- 61 Biblical king with 10 wives
- 62 Muffs

## Solution to Puzzle of July 19

AWED MAO OSIP  
LOVELY ASP DEMI  
BROGAS THEBEARS  
SNEAKER ENTITREA  
BOSCH PERIL ALEA  
ACADIA NOAH OLD  
RAU CHICAGO WIN  
ELL HALO EUREKA  
RABBI KLM LURES  
EGGS NEEDS  
VILLOATE DRESSER  
TILLMOIS GRIEVE  
ARON ORA OSES  
LAWS LEX NAST

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COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER
ASIA					
Australia	1-800-881-0111	Italy	172-1011	Brazil	000-8010
China, PRC**	10611	Ukraine**	155-00-11	Chile	000-0510
China, ROC**	10611	Uzbekistan	84-196	Colombia	980-11-0010
China, HK**	018-872	Luxembourg	0-800-0311	Costa Rica**	114
Hong Kong	800-1111	Macedonia, F.Y.R. of	99-800-4288	Ecuador	119
India*	000-117	Malta*	0800-890-110	El Salvador**	190
Indonesia*	001-981-10	Morocco*	194-0001	Guatemala*	190
Japan*	0039-1111	Netherlands*	06-022-9111	Guyana**	16
Korea	009-11	Norway	800-190-11	Honduras**	123
Korea**	11*	Poland**	0010-480-0111	Mexico**	95-800-462-4240
Malaysia*	800-0611	Portugal*	05017-1-288	Nicaragua (Managua)	174
New Zealand	000-911	Romania	01-800-4288	Panama	109
Philippines*	105-11	Russia* (Moscow)	125-5042	Paraguay	191
Singapore	235-2672	Slovakia	00-420-00101	Peru*	13
Singapore	800-0111-111	Spain*	90-09-00-11	Suriname	15
Sri Lanka	430-430	Sweden*	020-795-611	Uruguay	00-041
Taiwan*	0080-10288-0	Switzerland*	155-00-11	Venezuela**	80-011-124
Thailand*	0019-991-1111	U.K.	0900-89-0011	CARIBBEAN	
EUROPE		Ukraine*	84-100-11	Bahamas	1-800-872-2888
Armenia**	841-6111	MIDDLE EAST		Bermuda*	1-800-872-3636
Austria***	022-903-0111	Bahrain	800-001	British V.I.	1-800-872-2888
Belgium**	0800-100-10	Cyprus*	080-90010	Cayman Islands	1-800-872-2888
Bulgaria	00-1800-0010	Israel	177-100-2777	Chad**	1-800-872-2888
Croatia**	99-38-0011	Kuwait	800-268	Jamaica**	001-800-972-2888
Czech Rep.	00-420-0101	Lebanon (Beirut)	426-801	Jamaica**	001-800-872-2888
Denmark*	800-001010	Qatar	080-011-11	Ne. Ariz.	1-800-872-2888
Finland*	0800-100-10	Saudi Arabia	1-800-40	St. Kitts/Nevis	1-800-872-2888
France	194-0011	Taiwan*	00-800-1227	AFRICA	
Germany	0130-0010	Tunisia*	00-800-1111	Egypt* (Cairo)	510-020
Greece*	00-800-1311	U.A.E.*	800-121	Gabon*	000-000
Hungary*	00-800-01111	AMERICAS		Gambia*	0010
Iceland**	999-001	Argentina*	001-800-200-1111	Kenya*	0800
Ireland	1-800-990-000	Belize	797-79	Liberta	1
		Bolivia	0-800-1112	South Africa	0-800-59-0121